

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

THE disturbing influences at work in our financial affairs have produced during the last few days several illustrations of the diminished practical value of the bank statistics, and of the other indications by which in more quiet times, and in a less inflated condition of the currency, our more sagacious financial pilots were accustomed to steer their course amidst the breakers and quicksands of the Stock Exchange. In the face of a bank statement last week which foretold a spasmodic stringency, and notwithstanding the heavy subsequent payments on account of the seventy-third loan, the current of the money market shows scarcely a ripple, and with the exception of an interruption due to imaginary causes, the borrower on good securities has had as ready access to the funds of the capitalist as before the fore-shadowing signs of stringency appeared.

Similar illustrations are perpetually recurring of the inadequacy of the principles derived from the financial history of

other countries, or of our own country in former times; and of the impossibility of applying these principles without reserve to the interpretation of the daily phenomena of Wall street. Capital moves in larger masses now than formerly, and it seems to some extent to obey a new set of laws. The question how the money market will work in the immediate future, is, therefore, not an easy one to answer. All that can be said at the present moment is that, according to the best observation we have been able to make, there are no positive signs of any very serious changes, and that although some of our most experienced authorities apprehend a growing stringency, there are few who venture to predict a decided movement in the opposite direction.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

Considering the magnitude of the conflicting interests to be harmonized, it is, perhaps, too much to expect that we shall be able, without more enlarged experience, and some further mistakes, to bring our National banking system to the highest perfection which is desirable in a country so full of productive energy, restless development and commercial activity as ours. But, at least, we should encourage the fullest investigation, and the most dispassionate discussion, that we may find out defects and threatening evils. One of these defects, which has received much attention, both in and out of Congress, is the imperfect provision made by the law for the redemption of the National Bank notes.

The controversy on this subject has, for a short time, fallen almost out of sight, but it has been again brought prominently before the public this week, and bids fair to be as protracted as it is intricate and important.

It will be remembered that, in May last, a joint committee of the banks of our three principal cities was appointed to devise some method for the establishment of an effective system of redemption. Last Tuesday this committee presented a very elaborate report, at a special meeting of bank officers, at the Clearing House, but, contrary to expectation, no action was taken; the document was laid on the table, and, for the present, the plan seems to have failed.

The report, however, has been printed, and, on examination, we find that it has been much misrepresented. Its chief points are to establish a new office, similar in its arrangement to the Clearing House. This office was to receive the name of the Assorting Room, and its manager would require the services of forty clerks or more. Hither all National Bank notes were to be duly sent by the several banks. Those notes which are redeemed at par in either of the three principal

cities would be presented at the proper agency, while all other notes would be sent to the bank issuing them for redemption. No notes of solvent banks were to be discredited as uncurrent.

Such is a general sketch of the plan which it was proposed to set in operation on the 15th September, after forty days' notice. In the present stage of the controversy, we need not enter further into the details.

It is somewhat significant that this movement should have been regarded with alarm in some quarters, while our most experienced bank officers regard it as likely to prevent much future mischief and inconvenience. They are also of opinion that it might be easily adopted and carried into practice, as it would necessitate no inconvenient changes unless in a few exceptional cases. Indeed a large majority of the 1,500 banks now organized, do already find it their interest to redeem their circulation in New York; while of the minority there is not a single sound bank which could not in many ways be benefited by redeeming at the great financial centres.

It is also urged in favor of the proposed scheme of establishing an assorting house for the enforcement of prompt uniform redemption, that it has the cordial approval of the Department in Washington, and that the Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury concur in regarding it as a step in the right direction.

In view of these facts, we cannot but regret that at the meeting on Tuesday so important a question was disposed of hastily and with little if any discussion. As to the reasons for this course, nothing has been officially published. Rumor says that the redemption scheme was supposed to be prompted by hostility to the National banking system. But this opinion could not have been seriously entertained. It is so far from the truth that the movement seems, in the first instance, to have originated with the National banks themselves. And we have the best assurance that the adoption of some such plan is believed, by the managers of the most efficient of those institutions, to be indispensable to the stability and harmonious operation of our new system of banking in this country.

Moreover, it is extremely probable that except this expedient or some similar one is adopted, the number of remote and inaccessible banks will increase, and that their circulation will flood the country with virtually irredeemable paper. For the well-known tendency of such notes is to rapid increase, as they are more profitable, keeping themselves afloat, seldom returning to the issuer, and driving out of circulation the more safe currency of stronger banks. The mischiefs and financial disasters which must soon result from such a debased condition of the National circulation, would weaken the foundations, and might endanger the permanence, of the banking system itself.

"Two conditions are necessary" says Lord Overstone "to secure the soundness and safety of bank note circulation. There must be a certainty of ultimate payment if the issuer becomes insolvent, and there must be a certainty of convertibility on demand." In the case of our National Bank Notes, the first of these is secured by an ample deposit of government bonds in Washington, while the second would be perfectly provided for by the operations of the assorting house. If no method can be agreed upon by the banks for such a voluntary and uniform redemption of the currency, it is inevitable that sooner or later Congress must interfere and guard the national currency by stringent and effective regulations.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is taking the very best course possible to ensure its own continued possession of the island

of Cuba, in adopting measures directly tending to the prosperity of all the inhabitants of that colony.

In a remarkable discourse recently delivered in the Spanish Cortes, Señor Fabié, one of the most promising of the younger statesmen of Spain, openly declared that Spain was not strong enough to hold the Antilles against the will of their people, and that it was necessary to recognize the fact at once in the legislation of the mother country.

The plain counsel of this straightforward orator seems to have borne fruit quickly. The people of Cuba have been since officially invited to draw up petitions to the metropolitan government stating what reforms they think indispensable or even desirable in the administration of the islands. Petitions are accordingly circulating at this moment in Havana for reform in the Spanish coasting laws, which now trammel the commerce alike of the old monarchy and of its dependencies in the New World; for the modification of the system of colonial taxation; for the recognition of the right of petition in its fullest extent; for the abolition of the veto power now lodged in the royal council resident in Cuba; for the fortification of the civil against the military power; for the establishment of judicial responsibility and the general improvement of the administration of justice; for the extension of public education; and for some distinct and definite organization of municipal authority throughout the island of Cuba.

While the mere recital of the objects aimed at in these petitions reveals the vast distance yet to be overcome before the colonists of Cuba can be brought abreast of the age in the knowledge and enjoyment of their civil rights and liberties, still it is one of the most significant and promising symptoms of the world's general progress that a Spanish Government should be found calling upon Spanish subjects to present such petitions; and that the statesmen of old Spain should be preparing themselves thus to break down the colossal barriers built up by time and tradition between the Spaniard at home and the Spaniard abroad.

Nor is this all.

The great question of the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba is openly and earnestly agitated both at Madrid and at Havana. A periodical, entitled "El Abolicionista Español," has been founded at the capital; and many of the leading planters of the island are discussing in various forms, the wisest methods of conciliating with the interests of Cuban Society, what all men now see to be a change as inevitable as most men believe it to be desirable, in the relation of Cuban labor with Cuban capital. Every step taken towards commercial freedom in the policy of Spain, will be a step towards political freedom in Cuba, and every step taken towards political freedom in Cuba, will be a step towards social reorganization.

As the rule of Spain in the West Indies thus becomes gradually identified with progress and liberty, we shall see reproduced there the phenomena already witnessed in the English Colonies under similar conditions. Fillibustering which has received so terrible a blow in the success of our national arms at the South will fall into the death-agony, as soon as the Cubans, like the Canadians, begin to regard a separation from Spain as a misfortune rather than a blessing.

This tendency of things will be hailed by all intelligent Americans with delight. It is for the interest of our own domestic order and prosperity that the Union should be surrounded by prosperous and orderly states. And imperial Mexico, really flourishing and contented, would be a better ally, both morally and materially speaking, for us than a discontented and disorganized Mexican Republic; and Cuba moving steadily onward in the path of emancipation, social, financial and political, under the banner of Castile and

Leon, will be far more use and profit to us than Cuba tempting adventurous and restless Americans into lawless enterprise by the splendor of her ill-developed material resources, and the rancor of her thwarted political aspirations.

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.

THE Common Council of Chicago, after considering numerous projects for supplying water to that city, finally determined upon the project of a Tunnel under Lake Michigan. The idea was a bold one, but there were engineers bold enough to conceive it, and capitalists to take the contract for making it a veritable fact. Messrs. Dull & Gowan, of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, ventured upon the bold enterprise for the stipulated amount of \$315,000. They undertook it in 1861, and hence are liable, and unless the corporation is just and generous enough to increase their allowance, the work will be performed at a loss.

Having undertaken the enterprise of "watering a small city out of a first class lake," the engineers were placed at their post, and excavation commenced. The spot selected for the shore entrance to the Tunnel, is at the foot of Chicago avenue, a thoroughfare over the river, and at a considerable distance north of the business part of the town.

The writer paid a visit to the Tunnel in 1860 when the Democratic National Convention was in Session at Chicago. A wooden building at the foot of the avenue, a few feet from the shore of the lake, contained the office of the Superintendent of the work, a quantity of necessary machinery, and the opening of the Tunnel itself. This was a pit eighty-five feet in depth, which was entered by means of a platform. The Superintendent invited our party to go below and view the work. We resisted at first, but remembering to have heard that truth was to be found at the bottom of a well, consented to go in quest of it. Stepping on the platform, we soon found ourselves in a world beneath. From this point the excavation extended directly out under the bed of the lake, about four hundred feet. It has since been dug about nine times that distance. The dimensions of the Tunnel were about five feet two inches in diameter. As fast as the workmen removed the earth, the cavity was lined by a wall of brick.

Our guide took a lamp in hand, and set out followed by our party. Walking in a bent posture, the lungs were compressed too much for free breathing; the air, which was supplied by tubes from the upper world, seemed to be carbonised and somewhat asphyxiating, perhaps owing to an unpleasant idea of the possible caving in of the lake overhead.

At the end of the tubular avenue, four men were at work with picks and shovels, dislodging and removing the earth. This consisted of clay, very firm and tenacious, the deposit of a former geological period. Gravel and fragments of limestone also are found in it in considerable quantities. It is probable that at that remote time when glaciers used to "circulate about promiscuously" these pieces were broken off their native hills, embedded in the "eternal ice" and carried down to Chicago, or that part of the sea under which the future Chicago was slumbering like Vishnu beneath the waters of the deluge, and there dropped down from the melting berg to remain till many feet of earth had buried them, the waters receded away, and the implements of the excavation should remove them.

As fast as the earth is removed, it is conveyed in crates and barrows to the entrance, placed on the platform and elevated to "upper air." Here it is wrought and molded into bricks. But these are not the article which is taken back into the Tunnel for the wall which lines the passage. The pieces of limestone which they contained are calcined by

the burning of the bricks; and the quicklime thus produced being slaked increase in bulk and causes them to fall in pieces. If they should be used in the Tunnel, the action of the water would crumble the wall very soon. They are accordingly taken for use where there is no liability to harm, and an article procured elsewhere that will not be liable to such an accident.

It was designed to fix caissons at different places in the lake, between the shore and the projected terminus of the tunnel, a point about two miles out. But this was decided to be unnecessary. A single "crib," to be placed at the extreme end, was determined upon as being sufficient.

The structure was fabricated at the North Pier, a short distance from the Light-house. Its appearance exhausts ordinary powers of description. It may, perhaps, have come up to the ideas of architectural beauty as they existed in the mind of the "Fossil Man." The earth has had nothing to compare with it since the patriarch Noah was a Secretary of the Navy. It is pentagonal in form, and contains three walls, making virtually three cribs, instead of one. It is divided into five compartments, all water-tight. Each of these was provided with valves for the admission of water, and were to be filled with stone—650 tons to sink it, and 4,000 tons to keep it in position.

The walls of the crib are constructed of "blocks," or logs, hewn square, and one foot in thickness. The distance between the walls is eleven feet, leaving with the inmost wall a pentagonal inclosure, comprising an inscribed crib of twenty-five feet in diameter. The crib is barred so thoroughly that it might be tumbled over without injury. It contains 750,000 feet of lumber, hand measure, and about 150,000 tons of iron bolts—making, in all, about 1,800 tons weight. The outside wall was thoroughly caulked, equal to a first-class vessel, and over it was placed a layer of "lagging," to keep the caulking in place and protect the crib from the action of the waves.

The launch took place on the 25th of July, Gen. Oglesby and staff, Major Rice and members of the Common Council, and a large crowd of citizens witnessed the spectacle. The crib was placed on seven ways, each of them 140 feet long, and dipping down into the water at an inclination of one inch to the foot. It was let down to them by 250 screws. At the given moment—10 o'clock A. M.—the ropes were cut away, and the huge pentagonal floating tower glided down gently to the water. The structure was then attached by a rope to the tug Continental, and towed out two miles to the place of mooring. In two hours it was in position, and the tugs ready to return.

The sluices were now opened and water admitted, sinking it about twenty feet. Five of Mitchell's marine mooring-screws were attached, to keep it in place till it should be sunk to the bottom. It will stand about seven feet above the water-line, and five feet will be built above.

The centre of the crib is a large hollow space into which a huge cylinder of cast iron, nine feet in diameter, will be lowered in sections about ten feet in length. The lower section will have a chisel edge to cut through the soil. The joists are water-tight, with broad flanges turned true and grooved so as to take in a ridge of cement. The cylinder will pierce the clay to the total depth of sixty-four feet from the surface of the water. After reaching the bed of the lake, the top will be covered with a plate of iron, and the tube exhausted by means of an air pump. The pressure of the atmosphere outside will force the piece into the ground. The air will then be admitted, another piece lowered to it, and the same pneumatic process repeated. This will be continued till the entire cylinder is fixed. When this is done, all will be ready for the workmen to descend into the tube of the cylinder and

proceed to excavating. It is expected that this will be about the middle of September. The water will be pumped out and the workmen will then begin to excavate, striking out to meet those at the other extremity. It is considered to be certain that the engineers have made their calculations so accurately, that the party of workmen excavating from the way of the crib will, in about a year, meet those at work on the present tube, and the walls of the tunnel fit exactly together.

It is intended, when the tunnel shall have been completed, to let in the water through the sluices in the walls of the crib. At this point the water is very pure and clear. It has never been found to contain more than eight grains of solid matter to the gallon; and the distance from shore, two miles, is so far that storms will not affect its quality. The northwestern current in the lake will carry away the filth emptied into the lake round the head and to the Michigan shore. The tunnel ascends or slopes, as it goes out from the shore, about two feet per mile. Many apprehend that the pressure of the water on its first entrance will sweep away the brick work and collapse the walls; but as the bricks are set into the clay, which is almost as firm as solid rock, and the internal pressure of water will be equivalent to that from the outside, this is hardly to be feared. If nothing occurs to interrupt the completion of the tunnel, or to destroy it when finished, Chicago will have secured an inexhaustible supply of as pure and wholesome water as is to be found on the western continent.

The Chicago tunnel, when completed, will rival the *Cloaca Maxima* of Rome. The construction of a canal, water-tight, two miles under the head of a mighty lake, is a work the like of which is not recorded in history. The sage Kasyapa is said to have drained the lake that once covered the land of Cashmere; the opening of the river Peneas, by Hercules, made Thessaly a country where men could dwell; and Tarquin, we are assured by legend, constructed the *Cloaca* through Rome, to drain a lake and marsh into the Tiber, and give the city room to extend itself. The city of New York has a river flowing through the streets and into the houses of the inhabitants. But how much more impressive is the fact that Chicago, having no such resources to draw upon, has compelled a lake to supply its citizens with water; taking the healthful current from its bed, miles away from shore, carrying it through a sub-lacustrine channel cut through the hard earth, many feet below, and distributing it to the inhabitants.

COMMERCIAL MONOPOLIES.

Commerce solely consists in the removal of commodities from one place to another. The merchant ships the products of one country, where being in excess, they are not wanted, to another, where being scarcer, they are wanted. The pedlar carries from a large city or fair-town the products of its laboring population, and distributes them in remote localities, where the inhabitants are devoted to different pursuits, and are glad to purchase them in exchange for their own products. And from the pedlar to the merchant, all those many classes of busy people who are engaged in the world's commerce, simply perform the single function of removing commodities from one place to another. Call these people what you please, porters, shippers, pedlars, agents, commercial travelers, trading companies, or "Merchant Adventurers," as an association of Dutch traders were called in the times of good Queen Bess—still their sole occupation, either directly or indirectly, is the removal of commodities. For this office they charge, in addition to the cost of the commodity, a price which varies in proportion to the time and labor and quality of labor expended, modified by the usual conditions of sup-

ply and demand. To this charge there can be no objection, and it is always cheerfully paid. But in addition to this price, when men obtain monopolies, or when they succeed in taking advantage of the ignorance of their customers, they charge an increased price. It is therefore the interest of every one engaged in commerce to obtain a monopoly of selling what he has to dispose of, and to avoid being subjected to a like monopoly in the hands of those who sell him what he wishes to buy. And as those who are seeking to obtain a monopoly often succeed in directing the policy of the Government, either through the established legislature, or by more direct means, such measures—as high protective tariffs, exclusive rights of trade in particular localities, and the like—become established in time, and once established, are difficult to abolish. So complex do these regulations often become, that it is difficult to know whether the monopolies one enjoys are of greater or less advantage to him than those which he suffers from.

By a law, for instance, which prevails in most of the States, and which in Pennsylvania is enforced most rigidly, the merchants of Philadelphia enjoy the exclusive privilege of selling goods in that city. A New Yorker or a Bostonian who might offer his goods for sale there, would be instantly arrested and either heavily fined or thrown into prison. But while enjoying this advantage, the Philadelphia merchant finds himself the victim of similar monopolies in the possession of others. He gets the flour to make his bread with, cheap enough, because the Western grain-grower has not yet been sufficiently fortunate to secure a monopoly of the trade. But he doesn't get the cotton with which he clothes himself, cheap enough, because the southern cotton grower has hitherto enjoyed the monopoly of a slave system; he doesn't get the iron he requires, cheap enough, because his friends in Pittsburgh have obtained for themselves the monopoly of the iron trade; he doesn't get the many little manufactured articles which he needs for his comfort and convenience, cheap enough, because his Eastern friends have managed to completely monopolize that branch of industry; nor does he even buy his marketing, cheap enough, because to some extent (though less in Philadelphia perhaps than in any other large city of the United States), the hucksters have contrived to have their little trade "protected," too.

It is as though every man went about armed with a monopoly, as the early Californians went about armed with revolvers. The instant one man levels his weapon, a dozen "beads" are drawn upon him by others. The result is, that the advantages which he derives from his monopoly in selling, are all paid away to the advantage of those from which he is obliged to buy, and in the end he gains nothing by it. Neither do his neighbors who victimized him gain by it in the end. They too, in turn, are the victims of others, and the fruits of all this tissue of monopolies, with the exception of those derived from patents, and much of the latter also, are lost in what political economists call "unprofitable production."

Now, although, besides increased knowledge, there is no other remedy for those monopolies which thrive upon ignorance; yet, as that remedy is open to every one, he who neglects to provide himself with it deserves to suffer the consequences. But for those monopolies which proceed from immature legislation or selfish customs, there is an easier remedy, and that remedy is the entire abolition of the whole system. It will not do to tinker with it, for if but a single monopoly be left standing, it at once forms an excuse or justification for another; and, like bad weeds, monopolies, though they bear no fruits, yet grow at an alarmingly rapid rate.

Every one engaged in commerce—and we use this term in the comprehensive sense, already explained—every one en-

gaged in commerce must perceive that the removal of such obstacles as exist in the way of permitting him to easily and quickly transfer commodities from one place to another is much to be desired, and would be much to his profit. The obstacles which nature imposes—such as mountains, rivers, distance, time—he is glad enough to see removed. He rejoices at railways and steamboats, telegraph lines, etc., though he must admit that there was a time when he was ready to deprecate and oppose even *their* introduction.

And in proportion to his intelligence is he glad when the obstacles that law and custom have placed in his path are removed by judicious legislation. Only he must not be inconsistent. If he would see one removed, he must be content to have the others go. If he would see his neighbor's monopoly put an end to, he must be satisfied to let his own be destroyed. If he is glad, as all are, that the Southern monopolists have lost their slaves, let him in turn put away his own Delilah. There is no need to go to Japan in order to encourage the extension of commerce. There is a law on the statute books of nearly every State in the Union, ay, of every city in the Union, which, despite that plain provision of the Constitution that says "*the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,*" yet forbids "peddling" under sometimes very severe penalties. Even in New York an almost similar law exists, though, to the credit of the people of this State be it said, it has long since fallen into disuse. The Laws of 1840, ch. 70, requires that every foot traveler offering for sale "goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country," without being duly provided with a twenty-dollar license, shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars or go to jail. In the State of Maine, very lately, the agents of Boston jobbing houses were arrested, at the instigation of the local monopolists, and "treated with greater rigor than sharpers and swindlers." During the year 1859, throughout the entire South, the traveling agents of New York jobbing houses were arrested and fined, thrown into prison, or warned to leave the locality within a few hours, on pain of receiving a coat of tar and feathers. One gentleman paid a fine of five hundred dollars as a penalty for taking a large order for burning fluid in Savannah. As the means of this New Yorker for granting credit to his Savannah customer were much greater than those of all the local jobbing-houses, and as the customer needed the credit badly, the five hundred dollars were added to the amount of the bill of sale, and, in the end, the wiseacres of Savannah had to pay proportionately more for the camphene they consumed. In Mobile, about the same time, forty-two bagmen or commercial travelers, or traveling agents, as they are now called, were frightened away in one day by the threats of local "vigilance committees." This came rather oddly from men clamorous for "free trade." They had not yet learnt that freedom consists in the right of every man to do what he pleases, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man, but thought that it consisted of the right to do what he pleased anyhow. In Pittsburg, about the same time, the agent of a New York silk and ribbon house was brought before the courts, and heavily fined, for selling goods to the people of that smoky city. In Louisville goods had to be sold with great secrecy. Even in Boston, the citizens of other States are prohibited from selling goods there; and, if this is the law in Boston, it cannot be surprising that it should be the law anywhere within the periphery of which that enlightened city forms the "Hub." At any rate the Athenians cannot complain if the Mainites retort upon them with their own laws, any more than the United States Government should complain if, in the matter of steamboats, shoddy, and patent breach-loading muskets, the monopolists which its own laws created, deemed it proper to charge it with ten times the true value of its purchases.

The entire system of commercial monopolies is unjust, and not alone unjust, it is unprofitable. It is a system of private interests, cultivated in hot beds, and the sooner it falls the better for all concerned; for not only will the entire people gain by the operation, but they will gain so largely that the Government will be able to raise twice the sum in taxes that it now raises, and without its being felt so much. As President Johnson has declared himself an enemy to monopolies, we trust that his first message to Congress will contain a recommendation to abolish them all.

OUR DISBANDED ARMIES.

THIS present generation of our countrymen has been educated to liberality, if not extravagance. Our young and vigorous Republic has been generous to those who have applied their labor and their capital to the development of its resources. The various fields of industry have given abundant harvests, and the consequence has been the encouragement of habits of prodigality in the management of public as well as individual affairs.

But now, retrenchment is the order of the day. A solemn duty to ourselves and to those to whom we shall bequeath the priceless inheritance of redeemed republicanism, calls for the exercise of the strictest economy, especially in husbanding the national revenues and in working the machinery of government at the least possible outlay compatible with the safety and well being of the Republic.

We welcome the evidence of an appreciation, on the part of the administration, of this imperative obligation, in the purpose of promptly reducing the federal army to a peace footing, retaining only a sufficient force to meet the exigencies of the existing disordered and abnormal condition of the States recently in rebellion. That such is the intention of the government seems now to be admitted by those who have opportunities for ascertaining the contemplated Federal policy; and as there is no apparent employment for any considerable body of troops anywhere within our territories, we take it for granted that the country will soon be relieved from an immense military and naval establishment, not only burdensome in a financial point of view, but repugnant to the spirit of our republican institutions.

The Southern people exhibit symptoms, if not of repentance, at least of complete submission to the central authority. There is a disposition on the part of all classes to cheerfully acknowledge the allegiance they sought to throw off by force of arms, and to resume the friendly intersectional relationship so rudely interrupted. This spirit of subordination, following so close after a fierce and prolonged antagonism, is so marked and general, and so evidently sincere, that those who regard the worse side of human nature and were prepared to combat a sullen vindictiveness, and rankling enmity, are perplexed as if in the presence of a moral phenomenon. There is nothing to prevent the Southern States from quietly resuming their old places in the national household, re-invested with all the political attributes essential to the due performance of their functions as part of the system of self-government.

Like magnificent glaciers that melt away beneath the rays of the same sun that tinges them with the hues of glory, our splendid armies must pass away in the radiance of the sun of peace. They have saved the Republic, and their mission is concluded. Hereafter they will exist, not in substance, but in the memory of their deeds and on the pages of history that records their valor and devotion. But to the individuals that compose those armies there is something due more substantial than the laurels that they have won. So vast a number of people, suddenly transferred from the camp to

the sphere of civil life, cannot be readily incorporated into the social and industrial systems where they belong, without a helping hand from the communities into which they enter. The returning soldiers have a claim upon the sympathies and upon the material assistance of those who, without sharing the dangers and the hardships of the field, have realized the benefits of victory. They are entitled to the consideration of our government, national, state, and municipal, to the good offices of communities and of individuals. It should be the endeavor of these, in their respective capacities, to furnish the soldiers, and especially those who are crippled and broken in health, with employment as speedily as possible after their discharge from service. Parades and grand receptions are well in their way as indications of popular gratitude; but the main object is to introduce the recipients of such honors to the useful avocations of domestic life. The savings of a soldier from his scanty pay are squandered in a brief period of idleness and its too frequent accompaniment of dissipation; and free from the restraints of discipline, he is apt, in some cases, to become a troublesome member of society, unless encouraged to become a useful one.

There are many subordinate offices within the gift of the various departments of government that could be filled with good effect by our discharged soldiery, and whenever a vacancy occurs the preference should be given to some applicant, otherwise qualified, who has served his country on the field of battle. Of course, we do not suggest that government patronage should be extended without regard to intellectual and moral fitness; but when the personal attributes are unobjectionable, the circumstances of honorable military service should be conclusive recommendation. The great array of officials requisite for the collection of the National Internal Revenues, offers many opportunities for the relief of intelligent members of the rank and file; and those opportunities are the more valuable from the fact that the duties of the position can be performed by many of the maimed and mutilated, who are incapable of manual labor. The mechanic who has lost an arm or a hand in battle, returns home to find his occupation gone. He is suddenly bereft of the skill acquired by years of experience and industry, and he must renounce the trade whose difficulties he had mastered and upon which he and his family depended for daily bread. To have such men asking for charity in our thoroughfares would be a stinging reproach to the community; yet, for many thousands of them, some provisions must be made, or we shall see them pass from the glory of liberty's championship to the degradation of beggary.

A great many of the discharged soldiers would make excellent members of the Fire and Police Departments, where their habits of discipline, and their camp education to coolness and energy in the hour of danger, would enhance their efficiency. The establishment of corps of *Commis-sionaries* in our great cities, composed of veterans partially disabled, would give employment to thousands, and would be, besides, a great convenience to the public. The plan works admirably in Paris, and demonstrates the tact and ingenuity of the French people in promoting their own comfort while paying a first tribute to heroism and martial service.

But while there is a wide range for the exercise of private and public generosity and justice in behalf of our returned armies, the Federal Government has resources to that end that are possessed by no other nationality. Millions of acres of public lands are at the nation's disposal to reward its defenders. In conveying a portion of this unoccupied territory to active and industrious men, a duty will be fulfilled that "blesses him that takes and him that gives;" for the redemption of those lands from waste and unproductive-

ness will be a benefit to the whole country. The prosperity of the Republic demands the filling-up of the great gaps in our population between the Pacific and the basin of the Mississippi; and to give a wilderness to those that will render it productive, is more economical than to let it lie in sterile uselessness until a purchaser can be found. We hope that the next Congress will make a liberal appropriation of public lands to the soldiers that have served the Federal cause in the late struggle, and to the heirs of those that have perished. It is by exhibiting a just appreciation of the value of such services that the Republic will encourage the masses, should danger ever threaten from abroad or at home, to spring to arms at the first call for volunteers. The soldier's reward is not only remuneration for the past but an incentive in the future.

HOUSES AND RENTS IN NEW YORK.

In a former article on *Houses and Rents in New York*, we said:

"Experience has proved that it is impossible for families in large cities to live comfortably unless they possess a dwelling entirely to themselves. Incompatibility of tastes, differences of personal habits, degrees of cleanliness, and disputes about such furniture and other household conveniences as in 'tenement houses' are necessarily used in common, make it desirable that each family should have a home of its own."

To this the *New York Daily Times* responds:

"We agree as to the desirability of each family in this city and in the world having a house and home of its own; and we think it desirable that every man should possess a private steamboat and a milch cow; but we see no likelihood of this being attained for some generations at least, and we are dealing with the practical matters affecting immediately and deeply the present generation. We certainly were not aware that 'experience had proved it impossible for families in large cities to live comfortably, unless they possess a dwelling entirely to themselves.' We are quite certain that there are many thousands of most respectable families in this city who live in great comfort and content, and yet have not the felicity of occupying a whole house, either large or small. The same experiences, we are sure, are common in other cities, both in America and Europe. Even though 'tastes' may be variable, and 'habits' different, mutual forbearance and unselfishness enable the parties occupying the different divisions or flats to get along very pleasantly together in the few relations they have with each other. And where the tenant-houses are built as in Paris, in such manner as to isolate each family from all the others in the same building, nobody gives any of his neighbors the least trouble."

For the city of New York the *Times* recommends "blocks of compact yet commodious houses, of from three to five stories in height."

Whatever *The Times* says upon the subject is entitled to the most respectful consideration, for to that journal is unquestionably due the credit of having first called public attention to this important topic. But we deem it to be a well understood fact that no person would willingly live in a tenement-house, be it ever so commodious or its "flats" ever so "isolated" from each other, provided any other kind of residence was attainable. One looks in vain to such an abode for something reminding him of home, and as for association and neighborly friendship there is none. Everybody is preparing to remove as soon as he can find a small house. There is neither that space which confers dignity, nor the opportunity for that growth of individual character which exists in a less circumscribed and a less parcelled-off domicile.

It may be different in Paris, where people are not particular in seeking home pleasures nor anxious to rear a family, but here from the frequency with which the tenants of such dwellings remove in and out of them, we are convinced that they are not desirable for homes, but are only inhabited because no better quarters are attainable, just as from precisely the same motives people move in and out of hotels and boarding houses every day. They are wanted for the moment for convenience's sake, and are deserted as fast as each sojourner is prepared to proceed to his destination—that destination being sooner or later his home.

We are, therefore, convinced that the capitalist who should

invest his money in "tenement" houses, even of a superior order, and upon "improved" plans would, except for a short time, obtain but a poor return for his money.

The wear and tear of houses which the tenants take no pride in keeping in order, the difficulty of collecting rents from people who by very reason of the incommodiousness of their dwelling are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for every article of food and fuel, and the unpleasant office of demanding rent which you must know is always squeezed from your tenant, make such an enterprise anything but a profitable one, particularly to men of culture and feeling. No. The "flat" style of dwellings has been tried, and tried pretty thoroughly; and their unprofitable nature is well known to real estate owners. Not only are they unprofitable from the causes already mentioned, but the building of such houses is always sure to depreciate the value of the lands that they are built upon, and the land which surrounds them, both near and far. In sooth, such dwellings are, as Shakspeare hath it:

Flat, stale, and unprofitable.

If we would know the most profitable way to invest money in real estate we must study the wants of tenants, and these cannot better be known than by observing the sort of houses which are now being built every day in those parts of the city where land is plentiful and cheap. In Brooklyn, for instance, houses are going up in every direction, and as fast as they are finished, they are rented at rates that yield fully thirty-five per cent profit per annum to the owners. The lots cost from five to six hundred dollars, and the cottages (built in sixty days) from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. They contain six bed-rooms, two parlors, a dining room, a kitchen, a cellar, and a loft. There is a garden behind, a terrace in front, and an alley communicating. These cottages rent from three to five hundred dollars and the rent is paid monthly, and often in advance. The only obstacle to the building of such dwellings in New York city proper (for Brooklyn is merely a portion of the city) is the price of land. This, as we observed in our former article may be remedied by dividing a block of land in a manner differing from the conventional method imposed by the present street boundaries. As blocks are subdivided now there are just sixty-four lots in a block 200 feet wide by 800 feet long, and ordinarily but sixty-four houses. By the plan which we have adverted to, this number may be trebled, so that upon a single block of land *one hundred and ninety-two* houses may be erected. Where lots now cost two or three thousand dollars they would then cost but six hundred to a thousand dollars each, and landholders could afford to build upon them the kind of houses which families require.

This is effected by opening a street forty feet wide through the centre of the block from avenue to avenue. From this street to the street on either side would then be eighty feet. This length of eighty feet would form two lots of forty feet depth, each fronting on a street of its own. The width need not be over sixteen feet six inches, and the yards may be constructed on the roofs as they are in Spain and Morocco, and some parts of Turkey, or room may be made for a little yard ten feet by sixteen feet six, which, perhaps, is better. Houses built upon such lots may be three stories high, facing on the two outside streets, and two stories and a half high facing on the inner street. The former will, if built well and commodiously, readily rent at four to five hundred dollars, and the latter at three to four hundred.

But if this pinching of land be objected to, there remains the plan of selecting a site on Long Island or New Jersey, and building up an entire neighborhood, with which communication can be constantly kept up by ferry boats owned and

maintained by the Stock Company originating the enterprise.

Each of these plans is feasible, and once started there will be no lack of means to carry such an undertaking forward. By making it mutual, the tenants themselves may, through advance payments of rent or otherwise, largely contribute the funds to complete it, and at no distant day it may not only richly reward its promoters, but place within the means of every thrifty citizen what is now so sadly wanted in and about the metropolis—a moderate sized dwelling at a low rent.

Literature.

Canada: its Defences, Condition and Resources. By W. HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D. Boston: O. H. P. BURNHAM. 1865.

If Mr. Russell had tried his worst, he could not possibly have written a book which would have proved entirely unreadable. Looking through such a medium as the accomplished author of "*My Diary North and South*," the reading public could not fail to learn something. Yet we are not a little disappointed at discovering that the further media through which our author himself has in his turn viewed *Canada*, and its *Defences, Condition, and Resources*, are none of the clearest. Passing over the title of the book, which is conceived in bad taste—since the "Condition" of Canada would, if it did not include both its "Defences" and "Resources," at least include the former,—and turning over the pages, we look in vain for that solid information which a man of observation and discernment would be apt to gather during such a journey as the author describes. Not a word about those laws and customs of a country, which determine its social status among the nations; not a word about the normal movements of capital or the rate of interest, subjects of altogether too comprehensive an importance to be ignored now-a-days even by the most superficial traveller; not a word about the ordinary food, clothing, occupations, &c., of the people among whom he travelled. Starting upon his travels from this city, Dr. Russell calls New York "monotonous," its hotels "partizan," and Broadway the "single intestinal canal," nothing else being worth seeing in the way of streets. He attempts to be funny at our expense, and uses a multitude of such names and phrases, as occur in the following caricature of war news:—

"The credulity of the American mind is beyond belief. *Populus vult decipi*—and certainly its wishes are complied with to the fullest extent. The process of a Union victory, from its birth in the first telegram down to its dissolution in the last despatch, is curious enough.

"Out comes an extra of the New York *Herald*:—'Glorious Union Victory off Little Bear Creek, Mo!—Five Thousand Rebels Disposed of!—Grand Skedaddle!—General Pumpkin's Brilliant Charge!—He Out-Murats Murat!—Sanguinary Encounters!—Cassius Mudd's Invincibles!—Doom of the Confederacy!—Jeff. Davis gone to Texas!' and so on, with a display of large type, in double-headed lines, and a profusion of notes of admiration.

"There is excitement in the bar-rooms. The Democrats look down-hearted. The War Christians are jubilant. Fiery eyes devour the columns, which contain but an elaboration of the heading—swelled, perhaps, with a biographical sketch of Brigadier-General Cyrus Washington Pumpkin, 'who was educated at West Point, where he graduated with Generals Beauregard and McDowell, and eventually subsided into pork-packing at Cincinnati, where he was captain of a fine company till the war broke out, when he tendered his sword,' &c. Cassius Mudd's biography is of course reprinted for the twentieth time, and there is a list of the names of all the officers in the regiments near the presumed scene of action."

Arriving at length in Canada, the proper scene of his proposed sketches a sight of the red flag of Hold Hingland, and a cursory but reassuring glance at the British Constitution imparts a much needed geniality to the Doctor's pen, and he warms into an enthusiastic description of the Niagara Falls as seen from the Canadian side. The journey through Canada is very common-place, hardly rising anywhere above the level of ordinary guide-book and gazetter twaddle; and in transcribing the following table from Mr. Russell's book, we believe we have selected from it all that can be of interest to the serious reader:

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PROVINCES.

	Debt, 1863.	Income, 1863.	Outlay, 1863.
Nova Scotia.....	\$4,858,547	\$1,185,629	\$1,072,274
New Brunswick	5,702,991	899,991	884,613
Newfoundland (1862).	946,000	480,000	479,420
Prince Edward Island.	240,673	197,384	171,718
Maritime Provinces.	\$11,748,211	\$2,763,004	\$2,608,025
Canada	67,263,994	9,760,316	10,742,807
Totals.....	\$79,012,205	\$12,523,320	\$13,350,839

INCREASED REVENUES IN 1864.

Canada, without the produce of the new taxes.....	\$1,500,000
New Brunswick	100,000
Nova Scotia.....	100,000
	\$1,700,000

Deficit of 1863.....	\$827,512
Surplus of 1864.....	872,488

\$1,700,000

Total revenues of all the colonies, 1864.....	\$14,223,320
Outlay.....	13,350,832

Estimated surplus.....	\$872,488
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THE POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATION, ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF 1864.

	Revenue now produced for general government.	Local revenue which would not go into the general chest.	Subsidy to be paid to each province.	Difference, available for the purposes of the gen'l government.
Canada.....	\$11,250,000	\$1,297,043	\$2,006,121	
Nova Scotia....	1,300,000	107,000	264,000	
New Brunswick.	1,000,000	89,000	264,000	
Prince Edw'd Is.	200,000	32,000	153,728	
Newfoundland.	480,000	5,000	369,000	
	\$14,230,000	\$1,530,043	\$3,056,849	\$9,643,108

	Expenditure.	Local outlay.	Difference payable by the gen'l government.
Canada.....	\$9,800,000	\$2,260,149	
Nova Scotia.....	1,222,555	667,000	
New Brunswick.....	854,518	424,047	
Prince Edward Island.	171,718	124,016	
Newfoundland.....	479,000	479,000	
	\$12,507,591	\$3,954,212	\$8,553,379

Surplus at the disposal of the general government.	\$1,089,729
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AVERAGE OF THE PRESENT TARIFFS.

Canada.....	20 per cent.	Newfoundland...	11 per cent.
Nova Scotia.....	10 "	Prince Edward Is	10 "
New Brunswick.	15½ "		

FUTURE POSITION OF THE PROVINCES.

	Local revenues.	Estimated outlay for 1864 under present government.	Estimated local outlay under the Union.
Nova Scotia.....	\$107,000	\$667,000	\$371,000
New Brunswick.....	89,000	404,047	358,000
Prince Edward Island.....	32,000	171,718	124,016
Newfoundland.....	5,000	479,000	250,000
	\$233,000	\$1,721,765	\$1,098,016
Canada.....	1,297,043	\$2,021,979	†.....
		† 238,170	
	\$1,530,043	\$3,981,914	†.....

THE AUDITOR'S STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES OF CANADA.

Debtenture debt, direct and indirect.....	\$65,238,649 21
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	64,426 14
Common school fund.....	1,181,958 85
Indian fund.....	1,577,802 46
Banking accounts.....	3,396,982 81
Seigniorial tenure:	
Capital to Seigniors.....	\$2,889,711 09
Chargeable on municipalities fund	196,719 66
On account of Jesuits' Estates ..	140,271 87
Indemnity to the townships	891,500 00
	4,118,202 62

Less—Sinking funds.....	\$4,883,177 11
Cash and bank accounts ...	2,248,891 87
	7,132,068 98

From which, for reasons given in his speech, Mr. Galt deducted the common school fund.....	1,181,958 85
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Leaving as net liabilities.....	\$67,263,994 26
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IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TONNAGE OF THE PROVINCES.

	Imports.	Exports.	Sea-going tonnage. Inward and outward.
Canada.....	\$46,964,000	\$41,881,000	\$2,133,000
Nova Scotia.....	10,201,391	8,420,968	1,432,954
New Brunswick.....	7,764,824	8,964,784	1,386,980
Prince Edward Is..	1,428,028	1,627,540	No returns.
Newfoundland.....	5,242,720	6,002,312	"
	\$70,600,963	\$66,846,604	\$4,952,934
	66,846,604		Lake tonnage 6,907,000
tal trade.....	\$137,447,567		Total tons 11,859,934

* Average of the last four years. † Interest on excess of debt
 ‡ Not estimated by Mr. Galt, for reasons given in his speech.

To those fond of reading lively sketches of travel, our author's work cannot fail to be occasionally entertaining; but, for the most part, it is of such a calibre as in these busy times scarcely to be worth the trouble of perusal.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON DATES TO JULY 15.

BUSINESS of all kinds has been very dull during the week, owing to the elections which absorb public attention. But little more than the routine of business forms have been observed, and there is an entire lack of enterprise that will probably continue for some time.

When the elections are over, parties will seek repose and relaxation during the hot weather. It is not probable, therefore, that any speculative spirit will be manifested, until towards the close of August. At present there is a marked disinclination to enter upon new operations, and this feature is likely to continue even after the future of political parties shall have been developed.

The conversion of the famous London discounting firm of Overend Gurney & Co. into a Joint Stock Company, attracts much attention as confirming the tendency in favor of the limited liability co-operative principle. The capital of the new firm is fixed at £5,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £50 each. The old firm receives for its good will the sum of £500,000, half in cash and half in shares with £15 paid up. It is stated that these terms are very favorable to the new firm, being less than three years purchase.

The large works and properties of Messrs. Palmer Brothers & Co., shipbuilders and engineers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Jarrow Iron Company, and the Mulgrave Ironstone Company have been disposed of to a joint-stock company, under limited liability, called Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), with a capital of two millions sterling, the whole of which has been subscribed privately. The total amount of the purchase, including stock and good will, will be about £900,000. The vendors guarantee that the dividends payable to the shareholders from net profits will be not less than 12½ per cent. per annum for five years, and Mr. O. M. Palmer will be the chairman and managing director of the new company.

A no less notable feature of the joint stock plan is a new project affecting the foreign trade. The General Exchange Bank of London (Limited) has purchased the business of the old and influential firm of Messrs. G. Sachina and Sons, of Malta, a firm of upwards of 30 years' standing, and who are held in high estimation in the East, also the banking firm of Messrs. C Borg and Co., of Alexandria, likewise of old standing in that city. The combination will enable the joint-stock banking principle to be introduced in the centre of the Mediterranean trade, Malta, and it will, therefore, have no competition in that island, carrying with it all the banking and exchange operations of Sicily. Mr. Emanuel Sachina, of Malta, and Mr. J. Borg, of Alexandria, will join the board of directors, and manage their respective business for five years.

The shares of the financial companies were well supported during the week. The chief inquiries were for London Financial and Imperial Mercantile Credit. The closing quotations are annexed, viz.:—International Financial, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; General Credit, 1 11-16 to 13-16 prem.; London Financial, 7½ to 7¾ prem.; Imperial Mercantile Credit, 1½ to 2½ prem.; Credit Foncier and Mobilier, 3½ to 4 prem.

The cotton trade has been somewhat excited during the week. The rallying tendency manifested towards the close of last week was continued on Monday, when the market closed with a better demand at a slight advance. On Tuesday, the American news of the advance in price in New York, and the confirmation of the opening of the Southern ports and the abolishment of the 25 per cent duty on cotton west of the Mississippi, induced a feeling of uncertainty regarding the probable supply from the Southern States, and, as before, suspense caused weakness and a tendency to decline. Accounts of dullness and stagnation in Manchester, combined with a large accession of imports, produced further depression, and in the middle of the week the business was on the most limited scale, at a decline in prices. American has been in good demand, but closed fully ¼d below last week. In Brazil a fair amount of business has been done, but after a rally of about ¼d on Friday, prices closed with last week's quotations barely supported. Egyptian advanced about 1d per lb on Friday, but declined slightly each day since until yesterday, when the demand improved, and prices closed steadily at about ¼d above last week for fair open, and 1d for fine. Smyrna is firm, at full prices. For East India the demand has been limited, and the supply being increased by recent arrivals, prices have given way about ¼d per lb in some descriptions. In China and Japan the current qualities command full prices, while the better descriptions are rather dearer. "To arrive" several transactions have been reported during the week, and the last quotations were on the 12th for Paraiba, first quality, ship named 172—Egyptian, open fair, shipping or shipped 17½, and yesterday Dholerah, fair new merchants, May sailing 12½, and early June sailing 12½d. The sales of the week amount to 45,230 bales, including 7,580 on speculation, and 10,680 declared for export, leaving 26,970 bales to the trade.

The termination of the elections in the cotton districts, has enabled buyers and sellers to resume their usual occupations. Business, however, is still very dull. There are a few small orders. But inquiries are increasing, and there is a general expectation of a fair demand in a short time.

The articles most favorably affected are single yarns from 50's to 100's, especially in cops. Sellers are receiving many offers at prices which might have been listened to last week, but which are mostly rejected now; and the actual transactions are consequently of no great amount. The producers of 32's twist cops and corresponding wefts endeavor to get a small fraction more than they wanted some days back, but they meet with little success; it is just the same in respect to wefts and throstle warps from 30's downward, and the sales of all those yarns are inconsiderable. The merchants connected with Germany and the ports of the Mediterranean, who are making enquiries for their correspondents, find that the sellers of water and mule twists, in bundles, are rather hardening in their terms; and these merchants are proceeding very cautiously in giving out any small orders that may have been previously sent to them. Twofolds show increased firmness, at previous rates, but the sales are trifling.

As regards piece goods, the makers of certain T cloths, long cloths, and good domestics, as well as printing cloths in the finer reeds, state that they are receiving some offers and many inquiries, and that they decline prices which would have been taken into consideration last week. All producers, however, are not looking up to this extent. Some makers and holders of Eastern shirtings report a few offers, which, however, do not appear to have ended in business.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. John Samuels and Co., merchants, Manchester, with liabilities estimated at 80,000*l*. The stoppage of this firm has been caused by the failure of Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co., East India merchants, of London.

At Nottingham medium and coarse yarns are quoted at last week's rates. Finer qualities are a trifle dearer. There is a slight advance in some qualities of plain nets, but the demand is only limited. The demand for silk meclins continues. The machinery making that article and very fine plain quiltings is now almost fully employed. Black silk blonds and falls have been in more request, and more activity is expected in the warehouses when the elections are over. The hosiery trade is less influenced by passing events. The different articles being of a less fancy description, orders are given more in advance. Full employment continues.

At Bradford, purchases are narrowed to the smallest limits. There is nothing doing in export yarns, and the home sorts are dull at lower prices. The piece market shares the general quietness. The time asked by manufacturers for the delivery of fancies precludes many orders being placed for that class of goods, and therefore business is a good deal restricted through this cause. Prices are generally easier.

Trade is inactive at Leeds, although prices are kept up, owing to the high price of wool. The flax demand is agitated, owing to the probable scarcity of the crop in Russia and Ireland, and the spinners are thus enabled to command a fair price for their yarns. The other industries of Leeds are in a satisfactory position.

At Rochdale there is very little doing in flannels. There was not much doing in Yorkshire goods, but the prices of the better kinds were firm. In the lower descriptions, in consequence of the great number of failures among the makers, they have been sold at an unremunerative price; but it is thought that the weak manufacturers are now weeded out. Wool—This material still sells at high price, and there is every prospect of it continuing, but the sales are only limited.

The factors at Birmingham report a scanty supply of hardware orders for the home markets, with the exception of the North of England, where the demand is both steady and encouraging. The export trade is on the whole satisfactory. At the usual quarter day, yesterday, there were complaints made of flatness in some of staple branches of industry in the adjacent district,—notably in the anchor and chain-cable trades; but there is no apparent want of employment for skilled artisans. In the metal market business is dull and prices lower. Block tin has been reduced to 94s 6*d*, and refined to 97s 6*d* per cwt.

At Sheffield the home trade suffers in consequence of the election excitement. The French market continues to be generally active, but orders have been smaller in several branches for some weeks past, and agents write that renewed briskness need not be expected until the middle or end of August. Some fair cutlery orders for Australia have been given out during the last ten days, but they are to some extent exceptional. On the whole the cutlery and tool branches are busy, but the steel and heavy branches, with a few exceptions, are languid.

In the colonial and foreign produce markets generally, business has been upon a moderate scale, with very little variation in prices. But small supplies of sugar have been brought forward, and full terms have been paid although the demand has not been brisk. Coffee, in consequence of the larger quantity on offer, sold at slightly lower prices. The tea market is quiet, but for fine teas rates are maintained. The oil and tallow markets have not presented any new feature, demand being quiet and prices steady.

The Overland Mail brings Calcutta dates to June 2*d*, and Bom-

bay 8*th*. The commercial panic was then in full force in Bombay, with an intensity that paralyzed all business. The *Friend of India* states:

"Shares can be sold only at ruinous sacrifices, and the best securities cannot be negotiated on any terms, or only by special favor. It is confidently stated that the Supreme Government have directed an inquiry into the management of the Bank of Bombay, especially as regards the part taken by the government directors. Two or three more failures have been announced in Bombay, though none to very large amounts. One of these is an old and much respected native firm, S. Tyabjee & Co.; another is one of the oldest European firms in the island—Messrs. Leckie & Co., (Remington, Cartwright & Co., of London.) One special cause for regret in the latter case is that Messrs. Leckie & Co. have held deposits which (following an old fashioned but unbusiness-like plan,) many civilians and officers have placed in their hands instead of with regular bankers. The failure of this firm is due to causes of long standing, and that of the former firm to losses by their European correspondents in the cotton market, so that in neither of these cases has speculation in Bombay had anything to do with the result."

The break in the India telegraph lines had caused considerable uneasiness in the London market.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO THE 15*TH* JULY.

TRADE in Paris and throughout France is quiet and satisfactory, and compares favorably with the general condition of affairs in England. Work is generally active, although confidence in Paris has been impaired by the unsettled relations between employers and employees on the subject of wages. The strikes have gradually terminated, owing to the quiet but energetic measures of the Emperor, but a sentiment of distrust still remains.

The rise on the Bourse, though slight, indicates the general condition of trade in the country. Upon this point nothing is more observable than the immense progress made in all kinds of French industry within the last few years. The people seem to be sedulously devoted to the work of developing the resources and trade of the country, and the improvement in every branch of business is marked. France is rapidly assuming the unwonted position of a great exporting country, and already competes with England in many departments which had been heretofore entirely supplied from that country.

French enterprise is already beginning to take advantage of the new condition of affairs in the United States, induced by the suppression of the rebellion. It is expected that the United States trade will be immensely stimulated by the return of peace. Large American orders are already coming in.

A remarkable article has appeared in the *Debats* upon this subject, in which that journal pointedly remarks that France took no part in supplying the Confederates with powder, arms, and privates. It states:

"The civil war in America inflicted serious injury on many branches of French trade. Lyons and St. Etienne were the principal sufferers. The silk exported in 1860 to America amounted, according to the *Tableau du Commerce*, to 103,000,000*fr*, exclusive of 54,000,000 of Swiss and German silk exported, in transit, from France. In 1863 it fell to 23,000,000*fr*, exclusive of only 1,500,000 which passed through the French territory. To these 23,000,000*fr* has to be added that which was sent through England. During this interval of three years the exports from France to the United States fell from 250,000,000 to 94,000,000*fr*; and North American produce imported into France, for French consumption, suffered to the same extent. Instead of 240,000,000 in 1860, which, owing to the rise in the price of cotton, reached 363,000,000 in 1861, it fell in 1863 to 81,000,000*fr*. This reduction applies especially to raw cotton, in the cultivation of which the Southern States excelled. France drew from America, for her own use, in 1860, 115,000,000 of kilogrammes, valued at 183,000,000*fr*, and in 1861 109,000,000 kilogrammes, worth 241,000,000*fr*. In 1863, however, she only imported the comparatively insignificant quantity of 254,000 kilogrammes, valued at 1,500,000*fr*, and exported in the same year to the United States 86,000 kilogrammes of cotton, value 414,000*fr*. In respect to what is called the *special commerce*—that is to say, what is required for the consumption of the importing, and which is the produce of the exporting, country—the trade between the two countries, imports and exports included, fell from 449,000,000 in 1860 to 175,000,000 in 1863. In respect to the *general trade*, which comprises all sorts of merchandise, of whatever origin, exported, and all imported, whatever its destination, it fell from 627,000,000 in 1860 to 200,000,000 in 1863, or less than one-third. The trade between England and the United States was on a much larger scale than the trade between the United States and France. The *general commerce*—understood as has just been stated—imports and exports included, gave in 1860 a total of 1,691,000,000*fr*, and even in 1863 it was still 932,000,000*fr*. Certainly the difference is considerable, but much less than for France, which did not keep one-third, whereas England retained three fifths."

The article concludes by anticipating a speedy restoration of the American trade, and points out that the North, notwithstanding the losses of the war, is still an immense consuming country.

From the published statistics of the foreign trade of Belgium for the first five months of 1865, it appears that the imports in May were 38 per cent more than in the corresponding month of 1864, and those of the whole period 27 per cent more than in the same time of last year. The exports in May last were 3 per cent less than in May, 1864, and 4 per cent less in the first five months of the present year than in the same months of 1864.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) July 20th, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 27:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$1,358,875	\$1,845,589	\$1,486,091	\$3,366,859
Gen. merchandise.	2,353,655	1,623,733	1,959,775	2,839,604
Total for the week	\$3,612,530	\$3,469,322	\$3,445,866	\$6,206,463
Previously reported	90,283,457	96,453,789	136,801,907	85,994,186

Since January 1st. \$93,895,987 \$99,923,111 \$140,247,773 \$92,200,649

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending July 24 and since January 1st:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week....	\$4,134,314	\$3,986,390	\$8,040,364	\$2,947,348
Prev. reported...	69,718,327	101,602,165	105,022,360	87,605,017

Since January 1st \$74,852,641 \$105,588,555 \$113,062,724 \$90,552,355

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 22d, 1865:

July 20—Steamer Eagle, Havana—American gold.....	\$3,000
" 20— do Europa, Havre— do	77,000
" 21— do Saxonia, Hamburg—Foreign silver.....	1,200
Spanish gold.....	21,089
" 27— do C. of Baltimore, Liverpool—Amer. gold..	29,826

Total for the week....	\$132,115
Previously reported.....	18,314,060

Total since January 1, 1865.\$18,446,175

Same Time	Same Time
1864.....\$30,612,898	1867.....\$25,677,779
1863.....23,637,328	1866.....18,475,062
1862.....34,894,350	1865.....18,368,561
1861.....3,254,976	1864.....18,122,563
1860.....26,106,797	1863.....10,997,818
1859.....40,838,057	1862.....14,411,003
1858.....14,736,660	

The receipts of gold at this port from California this year compare with the amount received during the same time in 1864 as follows:

1864.	1865.
January 5.....\$241,728	January 4.....\$1,148,850
January 17.....365,608	January 14.....383,519
January 28.....325,863	January 27.....511,088
February 6.....365,938	February 5.....650,413
February 15.....452,976	February 14.....265,322
February 28 and March 6. 919,415	March 7.....1,237,811
March 15.....335,550	March 15.....431,163
March 27 and April 6.....575,774	April 5.....1,477,647
April 14.....279,522	April 13.....632,524
April 28.....282,376	April 26.....69,676
May 5.....274,812	May 5.....664,281
May 16.....383,428	May 15.....225,376
May 27.....275,629	May 25.....367,993
June 5.....250,346	June 8.....570,210
June 14 and 26.....473,604	June 25.....180,257
July 6.....171,897	July 10.....793,175
July 19 and 29.....529,646	July 24.....299,629

Total.....\$6,603,011	Total.....\$9,897,933
Excess this year.....	\$3,294,922

The exports of treasure from San Francisco from the 1st of June to July 1st were as follows:

June 3—Per Golden City:	
To England.....	\$743,713 17
To New York.....	175,257 67
To Panama.....	20,000 00
	\$938,970 84
June 13—Per Elvira, to Hong Kong.....	427,474 82
June 17—Per Constitution:	
To England.....	\$733,211 32
To New York.....	785,624 71
To Panama.....	10,000 00
	\$1,528,836 03

June 20—Per Whistler, to Honolulu.....	1,000 00
June 23—Per Thomas Woodward, to Tahiti.....	5,500 00

Total since June 1, 1865.....	\$2,901,781 70
Previously this year.....	18,148,831 53

Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	\$21,050,613 23
Corresponding period of 1864.....	28,993,711 27

Decrease this year.....\$7,943,098 04

The volume of Commerce and Navigation for 1863 is now in press, and from advanced sheets the following summary is prepared:

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.			
	1861.	1862.	1863.
Domestic Products.			
Product of the sea.....	\$4,451,515	\$3,987,298	\$5,056,006
Product of the forest....	10,260,809	9,926,157	14,342,058
Animal products.....	24,035,100	26,638,394	59,995,957
Vegetable food.....	74,191,993	84,970,587	90,164,367
Other vegetable products	51,264,933	14,563,003	30,522,102
Manufactures.....	35,786,804	25,066,000	40,889,573
Coal, tons.....	577,386	837,117	993,309
Ice, tons.....	172,263	182,667	169,757
Petroleum, crude and refined, gallons.....		1,539,027	27,839
Quicksilver.....	631,450	1,237,643	1,237,116
Gold and silver bullion..	13,311,280	13,267,739	29,592,912
Gold and silver coin....	10,488,590	17,776,912	44,608,529
Raw produce not specified	2,794,046	1,067,703	6,494,252

Total exports..... \$227,966,169 \$213,060,247 \$324,092,877

For the year 1863 the total is corrected so as to agree with the aggregate figures, and also with the statement of Secretary Fessenden in his report to Congress. The total given in the printed report is \$305,884,998, an evident error of \$18,107,879.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of the 22d inst., sums up the coal trade this week as follows as compared with last year:

	1864		1865		Increase & Decrease.
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.	
P. & R. RR....	58,450	1,640,575	67,527	1,391,111	dec. 249,264
Schuylkill Canal	21,567	421,095	38,746	304,861	dec. 116,124
Lehigh Valley R.	24,463	815,945	25,026	682,965	dec. 132,980
Lehigh Canal ..	22,125	298,675	30,405	294,800	dec. 3,875
Scranton South.	20,634	519,705	19,450	463,055	dec. 56,650
Scranton North.	7,970	171,696	8,212	180,312	dec. 41,384
Penn. Coal Co.					
By Railroad...	5,643	154,575	13,746	271,521	inc. 116,946
By Canal	16,721	163,333	942	17,368	dec. 150,970
Delaware & Hud	30,170	860,270	35,364	359,896	dec. 374
Young South ...		172,460	....	4,056	dec. 168,404
Young North ...			....	....
Shamokin	1,680	155,966	11,147	182,320	inc. 26,854
Treverton	1,450	39,392	763	11,982	dec. 27,410
South Mountain.	2,019	38,912	577	8,078	dec. 30,334
Franklin Co	2,113	28,855	1,633	14,520	dec. 14,335
Broad Top	9,723	203,350	7,508	186,524	dec. 72,826

The Bankers' Gazette.

LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the past week in the BULLETIN:

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED.	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR.	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
Northwestern Mining Co. of Lake Superior	214,215, 216	100 shares each	June 30, 1854	Edward Taylor.
Bank of North America.....	No. 1,086 do 1,087 do 1,169 do 1,240 do 1,314 do 1,379	70 shares. 50 do 80 do 50 do 50 do 25 do	July 3, 1854 Feb. 24, 1855 Oct. 24, 1855 Apr. 12, 1856 June 20, 1856	Levi Holbrook.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.	111,632 to 111,732.	\$500 each.	June 15, 1865	Refer to American Exch. Bank. With endorse. of Indiana Bank.
Bonds of State of California, 7s....	690 and 150	\$1,000 each.	—	—
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.	60,031 and 60,032	\$100 each.	—	—
U. S. 7-30 Tr. Note.	10,105	\$500	—	—
do 5-20 B'ds. old iss.	67,959	\$1,000	—	Refer to Draxel, Winthrop & Co. S. B. Hard.
do 10-40 Bonds....	19,807	\$1,000	—	—
Excelsior Petrol. Co..	1,630	500 shares st'ck	—	—

The following are late railway dividends.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
New York Central R.R.	3 s. an.	Aug. 21	Duncan Sherman & Co. and Albany City Bank.	July 31 to Aug. 24
New J. R.R.'s Transportation Co....	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	—	July 19 to Aug. 2
Bellefontaine R.R....	3 s. an.	Aug. 1	Company's Office.	July 20 to Aug. 2
Mich. S. & N. Indiana, on common stock....	nil.	—	—	—
on guaranteed stock.	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	—	July 25 to Aug. 2
Del. & Rar. Canal and Cam. & Amboy R.R.	5 s. an.	July 31	Company's Office in N. Y. and Philadelphia.	—
Morris C. & Bank Co., on preferred stock.	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	Jersey City Company's Office and E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.	July 21 to Aug. 2
on consolidated stock	4 s. an.	do	—	July 15 to Aug. 3
Illinois Cent. R.R. Co., do Land Dpt.	5 s. an.	Aug. 1	—	do
Long Island R.R. Co., Erie R.R., preferred..	2 quar.	Aug. 2	—	July 28 to Aug. 3
do common....	3 s. an.	Aug. 21	Treasurer's Office.	Aug. 5 to Aug. 23
Morris and Essex....	8 s. an.	do	do	do
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	10 s. an.	Aug. 1	Office of Company.	July 17 to July 30.

FRIDAY, July 28, 1865—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Monetary affairs have varied but little from last week. There has been an increased activity in the circulation of money, owing to a brisk speculation in stocks; but the demand has been fully met, and the rate of interest has not varied; 6 per cent having been the general rate, with exceptions at 5 and 7 per cent. The Treasury has drawn freely upon its deposits with the National banks, reducing their loanable resources; but this has been compensated by the return to this centre of funds recently paid to the troops. The market is kept partially stringent by the large amounts remaining idle in the National banks, to the credit of the government. It is stated upon good authority that about \$50,000,000 is thus upon deposit throughout the country. Under the circumstances of a heavy drain upon the Treasury, the banks holding these funds do not feel at liberty to lend them as freely as they have been wont, and are apt to keep nearly the whole amount at the prompt disposal of the Treasury. The sooner these funds are drawn by the Secretary and paid out to government creditors, the better for the financial condition of the country.

The discount market is dull. There is a moderate supply of bills; but lenders prefer putting out their funds on call at 6 per cent, to investing in paper at the present rates of discount; while sellers of notes say there is not sufficient prospect of the continuance of present rates on loans to justify their yielding to higher rates on paper. The extreme rates of discount are 7 and 10 per cent. We quote the best grades of the several classes of paper as follows:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	7 a 7½	Bankers.....	6½ a 7
Grocers.....	7 a 7½	Produce Commission...	8 a 10

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market has been somewhat excited, during the last three days, under speculation for a rise. The declaring a dividend upon Erie common shares, coupled with intimations that the Directors will make early arrangements for paying off the Drew loan, brought a sudden increase of confidence to the stock, and the price rose from 82 1-4 on Saturday last, to 98 on Thursday, a rise of 15 1-2. At the same time it was intimated that Michigan Southern would declare a four per cent dividend upon its common shares; and large orders came from the West for Cleveland and Pittsburg. The combined effect of these facts was to produce a speculative movement through the entire railroad list, with a general rise in prices. Reading advanced during the week 43-4; Michigan Southern, 21-2; Michigan Central, 23-4; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 5; Chicago and North Western, 2, and Fort Wayne 1. At the close prices are weaker; the indications being that although the highest prices are not likely to be maintained, yet a partial advance will probably be held permanently.

The Erie Company have declared a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent on the common stock, and 4 per cent on the preferred. The New York Central Company have made a dividend of 3 per cent.

The following have been the closing prices of leading stocks at the Stock Exchange, on each of the last six days:

	July 22nd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.
Canton Company.....	40½	40	—	39½	41½	39½
Quicksilver.....	—	58½	—	57½	57½	56½
Mariposa.....	—	13	13	13½	13½	—
Cumberland Coal.....	41½	41½	41½	41½	43½	43½
Atlantic M. S. S.....	164½	165½	166	166½	166	156½
New York Central.....	94½	94½	94½	96	95½	95½
Erie.....	82½	85½	87½	95½	96	93½
Hudson River.....	—	—	—	112½	115½	113
Reading.....	102½	108½	103	106½	107½	107
Michigan Southern.....	64½	64	63½	65½	66½	66½
Michigan Central.....	107	—	107	108½	109½	108
Illinois Central.....	127½	130	128	127½	127½	—
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	67½	68½	67½	69½	72½	71½
Chicago and N. W.....	26½	27½	26½	27	28½	27½
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	61½	61½	61½	63	63½	63½
Rock Island.....	107½	106½	106½	107½	108	106½
Fort Wayne.....	98½	98½	97½	99½	98½	98

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Government securities have been subject to considerable fluctuations during the week. There has been a disposition among some large holders of

Five-Twenties to sell, and some important lots have been thrown upon the market. On Saturday about \$1,000,000 was thus pressed for sale resulting in a temporary decline to 103½ for the old issue; other large lots have been sold by the national banks during the week; and to-day about \$2,000,000 were sold on account of a national bank in Philadelphia, and another of this city. There has been, at the same time, an active demand for foreign account, the sales to European agents having been probably not less than \$3,000,000 since our last, and the result has been a steady advance from 104, at the close of Saturday's business, to 105½ this afternoon, for the old issue of Five-Twenties. The new issues of Five-Twenties are quiet; comparatively few bonds are issued, and the price remains steady, closing at 104½.

The second series of Seven-Thirties are offered more freely. Lots are coming from the West, that have been hypothecated by contractors, and are now freed from the four months arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury; the expectation of heavy receipts from this source depresses the price, and dealers are not disposed to buy any large amounts at present prices. Offers are made for large amounts, sellers option 30 days at a considerable discount from present quotations. The closing price for second series is 99½.

Ten Forties have been quiet at 96½ a 97½; they close at 97.

The old issue of certificates of indebtedness are scarce and sell mostly at par. The new issue comes upon the market freely, and sells at 97½ a 97½. Those well acquainted with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury state that he does not anticipate having to issue an excessive amount of certificates before the meeting of Congress.

The following have been the closing quotations for the leading public securities at the Stock Exchange on each of the last six days:

	July 22d.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	106½	106½	106½	107½	107	107½
U. S. 5.20's c., o. iss.....	103½	104½	105	106½	105½	105½
U. S. 5.20's c., n. iss.....	103½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
U. S. 10.40's coup.....	96½	96½	96½	97	97½	97
U. S. 7.30 Treas. Note.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
do 2d Series.....	100	99½	99½	100	99½	99½
U. S. 6's certifi. n. iss.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½

The seven-thirty loan was closed by the subscriptions of Wednesday. The total sales of the three series of this class of securities is \$830,000,000; of which \$700,000,000 have been taken through the subscription agency of Jay Cooke & Co. The whole of the loans authorized by the last Congress are now negotiated, and the Secretary of the Treasury must rely chiefly upon the issue of one-year certificates until the next Congress authorizes further loans. We understand that the Secretary has no apprehension of embarrassment from lack of resources.

GOLD MARKET.—The general tendency of gold during the week has been upward. The price is very much under the control of a wealthy clique of operators, who buy up gold at every symptom of a decline in the premium. Some considerable amounts have been sold during the week, some being generally supposed to come out of the Sub-Treasury. It is understood, upon all but direct official information, that the Sub-Treasury is selling gold periodically; but the sums thus thrown upon the market fail to depress the premium. Yesterday a coin telegram announced that orders had been received by the authorities at Matamoras to prepare for an army of 30,000 troops, as an offset against our own army on the Rio Grande. This had the effect of putting up the premium to 46 1-2. The report was discredited upon second thought, and the premium fell back to 43 3-4. The "bulls" base their expectation of a higher premium upon the supposition that the inadequacy of the exports to cover the imports will cause an early resumption of the exportation of specie. The continued large exports of five-twenty bonds embarrass their operations.

The shipments of specie since our last have been \$29,826

per steamer City of Baltimore, and \$87,500 per Persia; total, \$117,326.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
July 22.....	142½	142½	July 26.....	143½	143½
July 24.....	143½	142½	July 27.....	146½	143½
July 25.....	143½	143	July 28.....	146½	144½

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

	CUSTOM HOUSE. Receipts.	PAYMENTS.	SUB-TREASURY. Receipts.
July 17.....	\$341,147 40	\$3,548,734 07	\$6,428,866 96
July 18.....	523,862 93	7,317,403 22	6,177,275 46
July 19.....	548,758 55	4,450,493 27	3,590,325 50
July 20.....	368,790 36	3,483,106 11	5,415,786 00
July 21.....	392,611 01	2,104,811 90	4,704,425 98
July 22.....	203,491 84	2,060,878 24	1,804,940 83

Total..... \$2,878,662 09 \$22,965,426 81 \$27,620,620 82
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of July 17. 48,420,270 69

Deduct payments during the week..... \$76,040,891 41
Balance on Saturday evening..... \$53,075,464 60
Increase during the week..... 4,655,194 01

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions in foreign exchange have scarcely equalled the late volumes of the imports; and there are indications that importers are deferring their remittances in hope of a decline in gold. The supply has, perhaps, equalled the demand; and though there has been no change in the nominal quotations, there has been a good amount sold at very low rates. The continued large shipments of Five-Twenties produce a liberal supply of bills on London and Frankfurt. The rate for 60 days sterling during the week has ruled at 108 3-4 a 109 for the best bankers, although good bills have been sold at 108 1-2 a 108 5-8. The following are the closing quotations:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	108½ a 109
" " 3 days.....	109½
Merchants' ".....	108
France, long date.....	5.18½ a 5.17½
France, short date.....	5.16½ a 5.15
Antwerp.....	5.22½ a 5.18½
Swiss.....	5.20 a 5.17½
Hamburg.....	35½ a 36
Amsterdam.....	40½ a 40½
Frankfurt.....	40½ a 40½
Bremen.....	78 a 78½
Prussian Thalers.....	70½ a 71½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on July 22d, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$7,180,068	\$9,783,326	\$44,529	\$15,187,393	\$1,022,779
Manhattan.....	5,795,745	913,239	15,662	6,093,649	2,094,278
Merchants.....	7,081,549	766,188	25,691	4,863,062	1,825,533
Mechanics.....	5,463,605	320,232	24,338	4,308,887	1,389,951
Union.....	4,055,062	206,501	—	3,602,974	1,751,610
America.....	8,405,025	1,226,264	3,825	8,427,481	3,056,607
Phoenix.....	8,725,777	163,942	19,723	8,057,344	938,917
City.....	4,614,150	261,050	—	2,658,169	189,954
Traders' Bank.....	3,048,409	44,805	286,432	2,283,001	732,255
Fulton.....	2,372,229	325,442	26,350	2,516,191	745,639
Chemical.....	5,277,399	947,525	23,805	6,350,735	1,779,520
March. Exchange.....	2,610,799	12,469	8,854	1,848,736	545,390
National.....	2,243,107	850,858	14,507	1,140,929	945,841
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,240,202	77,929	40,548	1,909,978	387,471
Mech. & Trad's.....	1,797,338	96,055	95,623	1,445,578	454,018
Greenwich.....	763,433	71,617	9,999	669,682	126,022
Leather Manf.....	2,876,371	117,138	—	2,270,413	422,219
Seventh Ward.....	245,540	57,506	21,304	437,688	443,228
State of N. Y.....	5,473,065	390,477	21,999	4,464,138	1,151,024
Amer. Exchange.....	10,816,291	872,646	17,715	6,892,793	1,761,062
Commerce.....	17,128,543	891,759	878,500	7,410,180	2,839,000
Broadway.....	5,646,894	89,250	819,877	5,013,566	1,567,562
Ocean.....	1,578,790	64,821	11,578	1,483,969	476,188
Mercantile.....	3,898,744	60,516	4,430	2,905,098	746,175
Pacific.....	1,438,669	16,223	67,059	1,695,065	381,595
Republic.....	4,627,874	125,178	171,300	4,407,388	1,154,475
Chatham.....	1,740,680	18,477	6,383	1,730,684	673,357
People's.....	1,826,108	45,570	9,361	1,170,952	255,391
North Amer.....	8,898,768	118,952	80,233	2,595,011	1,081,751
Hanover.....	2,181,951	72,737	27,712	1,538,740	509,697
Irrving.....	1,417,741	29,072	18,155	1,406,380	477,759
Metropolitan.....	9,281,438	212,824	58,495	6,541,399	2,473,000
Citizens.....	1,411,919	28,875	20,440	1,114,040	389,839
Nassau.....	2,418,185	175,674	5,115	1,989,292	708,702
Market.....	2,548,016	96,081	8,000	2,213,911	626,309
St. Nicholas.....	2,381,245	50,797	146,234	1,492,130	656,410
Shoe and Leather.....	8,605,880	88,161	517,870	2,511,668	812,000
Corn Exchange.....	2,682,980	167,514	41,550	1,968,621	689,000
Continental.....	8,083,790	271,308	11,012	2,887,587	954,000
Commonwealth.....	3,888,461	76,921	28,677	4,886,898	1,091,667
Oriental.....	1,096,967	59,550	114,885	1,066,901	251,153

Marine.....	1,655,707	48,919	1,673,923	502,500
Atlantic.....	1,149,034	60,341	52,362	954,078
Imp. and Traders.....	4,801,582	44,633	25,437	4,505,399
Park.....	12,820,611	187,402	298,881	11,583,512
Meo. Bk. As.....	1,738,395	19,055	—	1,589,590
Grocers.....	904,359	26,565	8,296	594,573
North River.....	1,574,119	31,102	14,396	1,513,622
East River.....	416,131	12,745	64,642	584,385
Man. and Mer.....	2,308,426	25,443	1,433	2,115,346
Fourth National.....	16,620,223	101,020	1,495,955	13,496,547
Central.....	14,759,292	51,662	988,906	14,957,291
Second National.....	1,850,959	—	270,000	998,028
Dry Dock.....	275,758	41,626	17,207	262,959
Bull's Head.....	855,394	11,160	119,100	943,884
Manufacturers.....	197,965	13,126	50,283	308,943

Totals..... \$222,960,305 20,332,903 6,539,766 193,790,090 52,756,324

For the corresponding periods the last three years, the same items compare as follows:

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$149,766,293	\$33,064,575	\$9,445,953	\$132,427,178
1863.....	173,636,386	35,910,237	5,775,188	164,183,549
1864.....	190,835,761	21,083,912	4,858,892	147,931,325
1865.....	222,960,305	20,332,903	6,539,766	193,790,090

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Jan. 7....	195,044,637	20,152,892	3,183,526	147,321,891	—	585,055,671
Jan. 14....	189,686,750	21,357,608	3,074,029	148,931,299	—	638,730,632
Jan. 21....	187,080,586	20,211,569	2,979,851	156,068,355	—	611,194,907
Jan. 28....	186,117,375	18,890,955	2,957,599	149,247,991	—	655,328,373
Feb. 4....	186,689,780	19,682,308	2,988,646	152,703,816	—	663,914,434
Feb. 11....	185,515,904	20,297,346	2,821,906	156,711,166	—	684,179,409
Feb. 18....	186,365,196	20,652,819	2,855,982	156,150,684	—	618,890,322
Feb. 25....	183,534,735	20,092,378	2,738,388	158,948,481	—	481,023,121
Mar. 4....	186,569,665	19,830,183	2,720,666	158,009,583	—	611,361,337
Mar. 11....	188,120,890	20,737,883	2,741,634	152,134,448	26,713,403	412,302,433
Mar. 18....	211,486,651	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,479,337	33,645,014	626,739,238
Mar. 25....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,102	166,956,508	35,295,153	604,736,223
Apr. 1....	204,455,855	20,554,683	4,888,959	173,300,491	42,989,353	509,145,691
Apr. 8....	204,138,899	20,045,906	4,773,523	174,280,155	46,494,957	488,638,684
Apr. 15....	206,508,095	19,533,784	4,757,862	177,515,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apr. 22....	204,723,196	19,122,258	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,987	372,740,215
Apr. 29....	204,277,573	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,738	66,096,274	320,950,814
May 6....	212,172,277	20,058,399	4,886,937	200,460,785	66,258,549	508,899,215
May 13....	215,502,960	20,553,231	4,839,562	203,369,866	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20....	219,510,750	22,194,492	5,032,944	208,504,725	55,635,517	510,767,345
May 27....	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,068,933	197,081,917	54,524,073	429,231,796
June 3....	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,332,082	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,067,879
June 10....	208,392,635	18,480,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,836	430,542,766
June 17....	205,944,311	16,680,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,944	542,070,159
June 24....	218,590,220	15,906,313	5,789,070	187,508,986	58,560,689	519,445,315
July 1....	216,585,421	15,854,990	5,815,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	473,720,319
July 8....	215,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	198,199,005	62,519,708	375,504,141
July 15....	221,351,062	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,430,268	60,044,646	500,950,812
July 22....	222,960,305	20,332,903	6,539,766	193,790,090	62,756,329	517,174,956

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Inc. \$1,675,223	Circulation.....	Inc. \$338,321
Specie.....	Dec. 67,538	Net Deposits.....	Dec. 6,660,193
Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 7,298,417		

The large decrease in deposits and legal tenders is the result of the heavy drafts of the Treasury Department upon the National Banks, for monies held on account of subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan. The recent subscriptions to the loan received by the banks of this city are much below what they have ordinarily been; and the drawings of the Treasury are for deposits received some time since; so that the payments to the Treasury largely exceed the receipts on its account. The increase in loans is the result partially of an increased demand from ordinary borrowers, and partially to investments by the banks in the temporary loan at the Sub-treasury.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks, for the past and previous week:

	July 17.	July 24.	
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	
Loans.....	50,221,528	52,454,760	Inc. \$2,233,232
Specie.....	1,152,911	1,154,637	Dec. 1,626
Legal Tenders.....	19,860,500	19,418,864	Dec. 447,136
Deposits.....	43,966,927	46,106,923	Inc. 2,200,001
Circulation.....	6,831,938	6,886,449	Inc. 54,511

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks at stated periods since 1863:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 6, 1863.....	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$23,429,188
July 6, 1863.....	35,936,811	4,860,745	2,664,658	28,504,544
January 4, 1864.....	35,693,303	4,158,585	2,055,810	29,878,920
July 4, 1864.....	40,918,009	3,936,366	2,154,323	37,945,305
January 3, 1865.....	48,039,403	1,808,583	2,793,468	39,845,963
February 6, ".....	50,369,478	1,702,776	4,898,178	38,496,837
March 6, ".....	49,222,540	1,389,364	5,346,021	36,391,632
April 3, ".....	50,522,030	1,843,323	5,893,836	36,316,547
May 1, ".....	51,726,399	1,362,258	6,441,407	44,794,234
June 5, ".....	53,95,688	1,258,782	6,717,758	41,518,579
July 10, ".....	50,188,778	1,187,700	6,768,585	41,344,056
July 17, ".....	50,221,528	1,162,911	6,821,998	48,966,927
July 24, ".....	52,454,760	1,164,587	6,886,449	46,106,929

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending July 22, 1865:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.	Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Allentown.	Allentown, Pa.	\$300,000	Citizens'.	Jefferson, Ind.	150,000
Second.	Leavenworth, K.	100,000	Exchange.	Columbia, Mo.	100,000
Frederick Co.	Frederick, Md.	150,000	Charlottesville.	Charlottesville, Va.	100,000
National.	Rutland, Vt.	300,000	Everett.	Boston, Mass.	200,000
Nat. State.	Newark, N. J.	600,000	Hinsdale.	Hinsdale, Mich.	100,000
First.	Rushville, Ill.	65,000	Farmers'.	Virginia, Ill.	50,000
Vincennes.	Vincennes, Ind.	300,000	American.	Providence, R. I.	1,437,650
National.	S. Reading, Mass.	100,000	N. B. of the		
Rushville.	Rushville, Ind.	150,000	State of N. Y.	New York.	1,000,000
Nat. Branch.	Madison, Ind.	300,000	N. I. Full'n Co.	Gloversville, N. Y.	150,000
National.	Whitest'n, N. Y.	120,000	First.	Fairfield, Iowa.	50,000
Union.	French't'n, N. J.	113,350	Walkill.	Middletown, N. Y.	175,000
Phoenix.	Providence, R. I.	65,000	Thompson.	Thompson, Ct.	70,000
National City.	New York.	1,000,000	Jewett City.	Jewett City, Ct.	60,000
Waterbury.	Waterbury, Vt.	80,000	First.	Council Bluffs.	50,000
Nat. Unadilla.	Unadilla, N. Y.	150,000	N. I. B. of N.		
National City.	Ottawa, Ill.	100,000	Eng.	East Haddam, Ct.	130,000

Capital of new banks.	\$8,618,000
Previously authorized.	\$64,020,756
Aggregate capital.	\$72,638,756

The total amount of circulation issued to National Banks during the week ending July 22d, was \$3,787,650; which, added to the \$154,120,015 previously issued, makes the aggregate circulation issued to that date, \$157,907,665.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from February, 1865, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Feb. 18, 1865.	816	186,041,735	73,555,380
Mar. 4, "	855	192,949,736	99,325,600
" 18, "	908	202,944,486	104,750,540
Apr. 1, "	973	225,246,300	111,634,670
" 22, "	1,041	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, "	1,117	264,954,170	126,360,830
" 20, "	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 8, "	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 17, "	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, "	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 8, "	1,410	356,230,986	149,093,606
" 15, "	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
" 22, "	1,481	372,638,756	157,907,665

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 12, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£29,211,150
Government Debt.	£11,015,100
Other Securities.	3,634,900
Gold Coin and Bullion.	14,561,150
Silver bullion.	
£29,211,150	£29,211,150
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.	£14,553,000
Res.	3,428,340
Public deposits, including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt, and dividend accounts.	4,590,233
Other Deposits.	16,229,245
Seven day & other bills.	550,617
£39,351,435	£39,351,435

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit:

An Increase of Circulation of.	£225,946
A Decrease of Public Deposits of.	4,758,434
An Increase of Other Deposits of.	1,785,910
A Decrease of Government Securities of.	969
A Decrease of Other Securities of.	2,068,573
A Decrease of Bullion of.	538,793
An Increase of Rest of.	138,243
A Decrease of Reserve of.	710,773

The London *Economist* remarks on the return:

"The payments for the half-yearly dividends has had the usual effect of materially reducing the public deposits. On the other hand, the amount of private securities has decreased, and that of the private deposits has increased. The most important feature is the further decline of £710,773 in the reserve. The amount of the stock of coin and bullion had been reduced by withdrawals to the extent of £538,793."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 13th inst.; the return for the previous week is added:

DEBTOE.		July 13, 1865.	July 6, 1865.
Capital of the bank.	f.	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, in addition to capital.	c.	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank and branches.		22,105,750	22,105,750
New reserve.		4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation and at the branches.		884,390,025	859,170,675
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.		8,799,055	8,719,300
Treasury account.		142,817,296	140,407,890
Accounts current at Paris.		157,998,359	188,902,992

Ditto in the provinces.	30,553,339	0	32,517,695	0
Dividends payable.	5,867,530	75	9,994,875	75
Various discounts.	1,580,916	73	1,294,595	87
Re-discounts.	1,427,623	17	1,427,623	17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.	752,993	36	752,993	36
Sundries.	17,308,119	90	27,025,961	2
	1,466,075,787	55	1,485,784,358	3

	1,466,075,787 55	1,485,784,358 3
CREDITOR.		
Cash and bullion	498,683,612 19	521,332,745 50
Commercial bills overdue	500,303 2	2,151,994 26
Ditto discounted in Paris	287,619,278 5	284,513,184 91
Ditto in the branches	306,848,657 0	307,339,803 0
Advances on bullion in Paris	49,257,033 95	45,715,785 15
Ditto in the provinces	12,739,956 0	12,889,086 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris	15,462,100 0	15,618,500 0
Ditto in the provinces	10,545,900 0	10,416,900 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	31,562,300 0	31,592,500 0
Ditto in the provinces	21,715,600 0	21,327,500 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	645,300 0	648,800 0
Ditto in the provinces	504,800 0	481,800 0
Ditto to the State	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities	36,557,487 91	36,557,487 91
Securities held	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches	8,428,384 0	8,428,384 0
Expenses of management	115,432 13	63,924 13
Sundries	11,919,163 16	13,795,712 97

The return is chiefly remarkable for presenting the important decline of 32,939,000f. in the deposits. In the coin and bullion there is a diminution of 22,669,000f., and in the circulation of notes an increase of 25,220,000f., both of which, in a considerable degree, are owing to those large withdrawals.

BANK STOCK LIST.						
COMPANIES.	Par of Shares.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
(Marked thus * are National.)						
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
American*.....	100	500,000				
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	May	5	114 114
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	
Bowery*.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	12	200
Broadway*.....	36	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	12	200
Brooklyn.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Bull's Head*.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.	July	3	
Butchers & Drovers.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	120
Central*.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	7	103 108
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	7	
Chatham*.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July.	July	7	125
Chemical.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.	July	6	
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	May	6	175
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Commerce*.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	105
Commonwealth*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	99 100
Continental*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	5	95
Currency*.....	100	100,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Quarterly.	July	3	
East River*.....	50	259,150	Jan. and July.	July	4	100
Eighth*.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Fifth*.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	
First*.....	100	500,000	May and Nov.	May	10	
First (Brooklyn)*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	7 & 5 ex.	
Fourth*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	March	5	99 100
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.	May	5	
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	March	5	
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	5	
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.	February	6	150
Grocers*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Hanover*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	106
Importers & Traders.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	105 106
Irving*.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	February	4	106
Leather Manufact'rs*.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	5	
Long Island (Brook).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	4	
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	5	
Manufacturers (Wbg).....	30	210,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Manufact. & Merch'nts.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	6	
Market*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	106
Mechanics (Brook).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	February	4	
Mech. Bank Asso.	50	500,000	May and Nov.	May	5	103
Mechanics & Traders.....	25	600,000	May and Nov.	May	5 & 5 ex.	115
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	125
Mercants'.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.	June	6	107
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	100 102
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	123
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	107
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	5	
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	110 119
New York County*.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	9	
New York Exchange*.....	100	150,000	Quarterly.	July	3	
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	107
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	4	86 90
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	5	
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov.	May	5	
Park*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 & 10 ex.	140 150
Peoples'.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Phoenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	February	5	95
Republic*.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	5	109 114
St. Nicholas.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	5	100 103
St. Vincent's.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July		
Second*.....	100	300,000	May and Nov.	May	5	
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	April	4	
Sixth*.....	100	300,000	May and Nov.	May	5	
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	May	5	
Tenth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	
Third*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	February	5	
Tradesmen's*.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6 & 4 ex.	125
Union.....	50	1,500,000	May and Nov.	May	5	
Williamsburg City.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	4	

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 28.)

SECURITIES.							SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold.							Railroad Stocks.						
United States.							Brooklyn City.....	10					
United States 6s, 1867.....	115				143½		Central of New Jersey.....	100					
do do 6s, 1868.....							Chicago and Alton.....	100	100				100
do do 6s, 1868.....							do do preferred.....	100	102½				
do do 6s, 1881.....	106½	106½	106½	107½	107	107½	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100	110½				
do do 6s, 1881.....	107½			107½	107		Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-30s.....	103½	104½	105	105½	105½	105½	Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	26½	27½			27½
do do 6s, 5-30s.....				105			do do preferred.....	100	61½	63½	61	27	28½
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....	103½			104½	104½	104½	Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	107½	106½	107½	106½	108½
do do 6s, do do (4 yearly).....							Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100					
do do 5s, 1871.....							Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	50	67½	68½	67½	69½	70
do do 5s, 1871.....							Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	100		102	103	71½
do do 5s, 1874.....				96			Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50					
do do 5s, 1874.....							Eighth Avenue.....	100					
do do 5s, 1874.....							Erie.....	100	82½	85½	88	92	93½
do do 5s, 1874.....	96½	96½	96½	97	97½	97	do do preferred.....	100	86		88		86
do do 5s, 1874.....							Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	do do preferred.....	100					
do do do do do 2d series.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	Harlem.....	50					
do do do do do 3d series.....	97½	97½		97½	97½		do preferred.....	50					
do do 6s, Certificates (new).....							Hudson River.....	100					
State.							Illinois Central.....	100	127½	130	128	112½	115
California 7s, large.....							Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	100					130
Connecticut 6s, 1872.....	114½				96		Joliet and Chicago.....	100					35
Georgia 6s.....	95			80			Long Island.....	50					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.....							Marietta and Cincinnati.....	100					
do Registered, 1860.....							do do 1st preferred.....	100				40	
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1890.....							do do 2d preferred.....	100					
do do do do do 1862.....				95			Michigan Central.....	107		107	107	109½	
do do do do do 1865.....							Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	64½	64	63½	65½	66½	66½
do do do do do 1870.....				95			do do do guaranteed.....	100				59	39½
do do do do do 1877.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100		38			
do do do do do 1879.....							do do do 1st pref.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							do do do 2d pref.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							do do do preferred.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Morris and Essex.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							New Jersey.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							New York Central.....	94½	94	94	96	95½	95½
do do do do do 1879.....							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Norwich and Worcester.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	25	25	24½	25½	25½	25½
do do do do do 1879.....							do do do preferred.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Panama.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	98½	98½	97½	99½	98½	98
do do do do do 1879.....							Reading.....	50	102½	103½	103	106½	107½
do do do do do 1879.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	80					60
do do do do do 1879.....							do do do preferred.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Second avenue.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Sixth avenue.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Third avenue.....	100					
do do do do do 1879.....							Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50					
do do do do do 1879.....							do do do preferred.....	50					
Municipal.							Railroad Bonds.						
Brooklyn 6s.....							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....						
do 6s, Water Loan.....							do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....							Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort, 1877.....						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.....							do do 1st mortgage.....						
Kings County 6s.....							do do Income.....					88	89
New York 7s, 1875.....							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....						40
do 6s, 1875.....							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do Interest.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do Extension.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Chicago and Rock Island, 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 4th mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.....			102			
do 6s, 1875.....							do 2d mortgage, 1864.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do 2d mortgage, 1879.....				100½		
do 6s, 1875.....							do 3d mortgage, 1883.....					96	100
do 6s, 1875.....							do 4th mortgage, 1880.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do 5th mortgage, 1888.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Galena and Chicago, extended.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 2d mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Hannibal and St. Joseph, Land Grants.....			93½			
do 6s, 1875.....							Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....					104½	
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.....	103½					
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 3d mortgage, 1875.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do convertible, 1867.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....		117	117	117		
do 6s, 1875.....							Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....		90				
do 6s, 1875.....							Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 8s, new, 1882.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....	97					
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 2d mortgage, 7s.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do Goshen Line, 1888.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mortgage.....						73
do 6s, 1875.....							do do Income.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							New York Central 6s, 1883.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 6s, 1887.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 6s, Real Estate.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 6s, subscription.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 7s, 1876.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 7s, convertible, 1876.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do do 2d mort.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do do 3d mort.....	88	85				
do 6s, 1875.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mort.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do do 2d pref.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do do 2d, income.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							Toledo and Wabash, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 1st mortgage, extended.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do 2d mortgage.....		75				
do 6s, 1875.....							do do Interest Bonds.....						
do 6s, 1875.....							do do Equipment.....						

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Principal Payable	MARKET.		DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.		Principal Payable	MARKET.	
		Rate	Payable		Bid.	Asked			Rate	Payable		Bid.	Asked
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.						143 143%	Municipal Securities.						
National Securities.							ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.	\$90,000	5		70 '74		
Bonds of 1847.....registered.	9,415,250	6	Jan. & July 1867	117	119		do City Scrip.	225,000	6		'65 '69	84	
do 1848.....coupon.	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July 1868	114			do Water Loan.	850,000	6		'70 '82		
do 1860.....registered.	7,032,000	5	Jan. & July 1871				do Alb. Nor. RR.	300,000	6		1879		
do 1868.....coupon.	30,000,000	5	Jan. & July 1874	96			ALLEGANY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.	600,000	4		var.	90% 101	
do 1861.....registered.	282,570,650	6	Jan. & July 1881	107% 107%			do do RR. Bds.	600,000	4		1913	99 99%	
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.	1,016,000	6	July 1881	107% 107%			BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.	4,963,000	5	J. A. J. & O.	1870	100% 100%	
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862.....coupon.	514,780,500	6	Jan. & July 1881	104			do Miscellaneous.	820,000	6	do	1870		
do do 1864.....coupon.	90,789,000	6	Jan. & July 1884	104% 105%			do N.W. Virg. RR.	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	100	
do do do registered.				104% 105%			do Water Loan.	3,500,000	6	May & Nov	1875	100%	
do (10-40s) do registered.	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept. 1904	97 97%			do York & Cum. R.	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886	100	
Treasury Notes (1st series).....	300,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug. 1867		99%		do B. & O. R.R. coup.	5,000,000	6	J. A. J. & O.	1890	100%	
do do (2d series).....	300,000,000	7.30	Jun. & Dec. 1868		99%		do Park.	554,000	6	M. J. S. & D.	1890		
do do (3d series).....	230,000,000	7.30	Jan. & July 1868				BANGOR, Me.—City Debt.	197,700	6		'65 '82		
Debt Certificates.....	136,536,000	6	Maturity 1 year	100			do Railroad Debt.	740,000	6		'65 '74		
State Securities.							Boston, Mass.—City Bonds.	583,205	4%		'78 '79		
ALABAMA—State Bonds.	3,423,000	5	Jan. & July 1877				do City Bonds.	4,113,866	5		'65 '85	98 98%	
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.	3,926,000	7	do 78 '80	114% 115%			do City Bonds.	791,050	6		'67 '77		
do War Bonds.	803,000	7	do 1872		95 96		do Water Loan Sg.	1,949,711	4%		'72 '73		
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds of 1862	3,000,000	6	do 72 '82	95 96			do Water Loan.	1,063,000	5		'68 '78		
do War (10-40) B. of '64	2,000,000	6	do 1904				BROOKLYN, N. Y.—City Bonds.	634,300	6	Jan. & July	'65 '71		
GEORGIA—State Bonds.	2,073,750	6	do 1880	80			do Improved St'k	1,281,000	6	do	'65 '95	80	
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.	3,747,000	6	do 1870				do Pub. Park L'n.	121,540	6	do	1869		
do Registered Bonds.	3,293,274	6	do 70 '77				do Water Loan.	5,550,000	6	do	'81 '97	94 98	
do Coupon Bonds.	1,700,900	6	do 1860				BUFFALO, N. Y.—Municipal Bonds	216,000	6		'65 '79		
do do do	803,000	6	do 1862				do City Bonds.	299,000	7		'65 '82		
do do do	28,000	6	do 1865				CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881		
do do do	1,116,500	6	do 1870				do City Bonds.	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do do	490,000	6	do 1877	92			do Sewerage Bonds.	913,000	7	do	'79 '87	100	
do do do	236,000	6	do 1879	92			do Water Bonds.	1,030,000	6	do	1888		
do War Loan Bonds.	2,000,000	6	do 1879	95 97			CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal		9	Apr. & Oct.	1895	80	
INDIANA—State Bonds.	5,325,500	5	do pleas. 84				do Water Bonds.		7	do	var.		
do do do	2,058,173	2%	do pleas. 70				CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.		7	do	1879		
do War Loan Bonds.	1,225,500	6	May & Nov. 1881	96			do Sewerage Bonds.	20,000	8	do	1871		
IOWA—State Certificates.	200,000	7	Jan. & July 1887				DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.	256,368	7	June & Dec.	'69 '79		
do War Loan Bonds.	800,000	7	do 1877				do City Bonds.	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1865		
KANSAS—State Bonds.	200,000	7	do 76 '78				do City Bonds.	50,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.	4,800,000	5	do var.				do Water Bonds.	650,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	85	
do State Bonds.	800,000	6	do 1871	96 96%			DUBUQUE, Io.—City Bonds.	319,457	8	Various.	'65 '72		
do War Loan	2,000,000	6	do 1871				do Railroad.	400,000	7	Jan. & July	'75 '77		
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).	516,000	6	do dem.				HARTFORD, Ct.—City Bonds.	125,000	6	Various.	'65 '80		
do State Bonds (RR).	3,942,000	6	do 67 '69	60			do Park Bonds.	130,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
do State Bonds for B'ks.	5,395,000	6	do 64 '67	95%			do Railroad Bonds.	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
MAINE—State Bonds.	708,000	6	Mar. & Sept. 1881	95%			do Water Bonds.	375,000	6	June & Dec.	1883		
do War Loan.	2,000,000	6	Jan. & July 1881	var.			JERSEY CITY, N. J.—City Bonds.	122,000	6	Various.	'65 '81		
MARYLAND—State Bonds.	8,171,902	5	Quarterly var.	100% 101			do do City Bonds.	118,000	7	do	'65 '75		
do State Bds coupon.	3,192,763	6	Quarterly var.	100% 101			do do Water Bds.	650,000	6	Jan. & July	'77 '88	95	
do State Bds inscribed.	1,727,000	6	Quarterly 1890	100			LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.		7	Various.	var.		
do State Bonds coupon.	1,200,000	5	Jun. & Dec. 68 '74	96%			do City Bonds.		6	do	var.		
MASSACHUSETTS—State Scrip.	6,500,000	6	do 65 '80				MATSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.		10	May & Nov.	1887		
do State Scrip.	2,100,000	5	Jan. & July 71 '75				do City Bonds.		8	Jan. & July			
do Bounty F'd L'n.	6,500,000	6	Mar. & Sept. 1865				MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City, re-ad'd	911,500	4	June & Dec.	1894		
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1868	102%			NEWARK, N. J.—City Bonds.	219,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'70 '83		
do State Bonds.	1,000,000	6	do 73 '78				do City Bonds.	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		
do State Bonds.	700,000	7	do 1878				NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—City Bds.	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'65 '84		
do State Bonds.	750,000	6	do 1883				NEW LONDON, Ct.—City Bonds.	150,000	6	Jan. & July	'67 '87		
do War Loan.	700,000	7	do 1896	95 97			NEWPORT, R. I.—City Bonds.	150,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84		
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.	250,000	8	do 1867				NEW HAVEN, Ct.—City Bonds.	200,000	6	Jan. & July	'70 '81		
MISSOURI—State Bonds.	539,000	6	do 1883	72 72			NEW YORK CITY—Water Stock.	3,000,200	5	May & Nov.	1870		
do State Bonds for RR.	13,700,000	6	do 71 '89				do do Water Stock.	2,147,000	5	do	1880		
do State Bonds (Pac. RR)	7,000,000	6	do 71 '87				do do Croton W'r S'k	900,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1890		
do State Bonds (R. & St. J)	3,000,000	6	do 71 '85	84			do do Croton W'r S'k	100,000	6	do	1890		
do Revenue Bonds.	436,000	6	do 1866				do do W'r S'k of '49	483,900	5	May & Nov.	'75 '79		
do State Defence warrant.	780,000	6	do 1876				do do W'r S'k of '54	1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1875		
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.	535,100	6	Feb. & Aug. 1876	91			do do Bu. S'k No. 394	190,000	5	May & Nov.	'70 '73		
do War Fund Bds							do do Fire Indem. S.	402,708	5	do	1868		
NEW JERSEY—State Scrip.	95,000	6	Jan. & July var.				do do Central P'k S.	399,300	5	Jan. & July	1898		
do War Loan Bonds.	731,000	6	do 71 '72				do do Central P'k S.	3,066,071	6	do	1887	98	
NEW YORK	700,000	7	do 1870	103 103			do do Central P'k S.	275,000	6	do	1898		
do General Fund....	1,180,750	6	do 1868				do do C.P. Imp. F. S.	2,083,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1887		
do do	500,000	6	do 1878				do do C.P. Imp. F. S.	1,966,000	6	May & Nov.	1876	97 105	
do do	800,000	6	do 1878				do do Real Estate B.	600,000	6	do	1873		
do do	909,607	5	do 1878				do do Croton W'r S.	1,800,000	6	do	1883		
do do	442,961	5	do 1868				do do F.L.D. F'd S.	2,748,000	5	do	1878		
do do	900,000	5	Jan. & July 1875	99			do do Ph. B.Sk. No. 3	150,000	5	do	1896		
do do	800,000	5	do 1878				do do Docks & Sh'ps	7,400,000	5	do	'67 '76		
Bounty Bonds.....							do do Pub. Edu. S'k	154,000	5	do	1873		
Comptroller's Bonds.....							do do Tomp. M'ket S	102,000	6	Jan. & July	'65 '69		
do	1,544,225	6	Various.	var.			do do Union Def. L.	895,570	6	May & Nov.	1864		
do	743,000	6	do 1865	99%			do do Vol. B'nty L'n	490,000	6	do	1867		
do	3,450,000	6	do 1872				do do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	1,000,000	6	do	1865		
do	6,000,000	6	do 1873	97			do do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	2,500,000	5	do	'60 '73		
do	2,350,000	6	do 1874	98			NEW YORK CITY—City Bonds.	1,400,000	6	do	1890		
do	900,000	6	do 1875	98			do do Sol. Sub. B.R.B.	2,000,000	6	do	1881		
do	195,000	5	do 1865				do do Sol. S. & R.R. B.	949,700	6	do	1882		
do	1,212,000	5	do 1866				do do Sol. B'nty F'd B.	4,966,000	6	do	'87 '93		
do	236,000	5	do 1868				do do Riot Dam. R.B.	1,442,100	6	do	1898		
do	4,500,000	5	do 1871	90			PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—City Bds, old	552,700	5	Jan. & July	'65 '81		
NORTH CAROLINA—State Bonds.	9,121,535	6	do var.	75 77			do City Bds, new	739,222	5	do	'65 '82	92% 93%	
OHIO—Foreign Loan.	708,336	6	Jan. & July 1860				do City Bds, old	2,232,800	6	do	'65 '93	92% 93%	
do Foreign Loan.	1,015,000	5	do 1865				do City Bds, new	7,598,717	6	do	'65 '99	92%	

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY, July 28, 1865—P. M.

TRADE, the past week, has been very irregular and unsettled in its character. Speculative features, or the result of speculative operations, heretofore, have been apparent in all the leading staples. Yesterday and to-day, the advance in gold led to renewed buoyancy in quarters where the subsidence of speculation had resulted in a slight decline in prices.

The stocks of most descriptions of merchandize in this market are now large, and the quantities on the way are, in some particulars, excessive. This is more especially true of cotton, sugar, coarse grains, pork and naval stores; and a good deal of uncertainty is felt as to the future of prices.

Cotton, at the close, is supported by a brisk export demand. Sugar is barely steady. Coarse grains, such as corn, oats, &c., meet with a large demand for consumption, and with some export inquiry. Pork is entirely under speculative influences; the large consumption for other descriptions of "hog products" contributes to the success of the speculation. Naval stores come upon a bare market, but will undoubtedly be found in sufficient surplus for a large export.

The prospects for a brisk trade during the next few months are, therefore, most promising.

The tone of groceries generally is not strong, although favored by the advance in gold. Metals are looking up, with spasmodic activity. Oils are doing better. Hides and Leather are firm, with more activity. Wool shows renewed activity. Petroleum has considerably advanced under an export demand. Highwines are better, with a reduced stock.

The speculation in Breadstuffs has checked the shipments of grain, but in Cotton and Petroleum, the shipments have considerably increased. The export movement in Tobacco is retarded by the advanced views of sellers.

Advices have been received from the whaling fleet, reporting great depredations committed by the "Confederate" vessel the Shenandoah. The stocks of whale and sperm oils, and whalebone, have been mostly withdrawn from sale.

Rio dates to July 24th, report heavy shipments of Coffee to this market, with a large stock in reserve, but prices were well supported: good first sorts 7½ to 7¼.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865

	Coast- wise.	North Riv.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Amboy R.R.	Hud. Cent'l R.R.	Per Exp's.	Total.
Flour.....bbls.	6,900	36,528	21,810	2,404	500	.....	65,142
Corn Meal.....bgs.	.....	405	.....	30	731	.....	1,166
Corn Meal.....bbls.	982	140	1,460	285	20	.....	2,884
Wheat.....bush.	25	406	97	66	.....	.....	594
Wheat.....bbls.	.....	235,636	911	.....	.....	.....	236,546
Corn.....bush.	.....	261,679	8,607	.....	.....	.....	270,286
Oats.....bush.	.....	450,387	1,275	4,054	500	.....	456,166
Rye.....bush.	.....	30,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,500
Malt.....bush.	.....	28,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,267
Barley.....bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass Seed.....bush.	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
Flaxseed.....bush.	.....	7,602	182	.....	.....	.....	7,784
Beans.....bush.	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Peas.....bush.	.....	5,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,548
Beef, bbls. & ter.	6	44	199	22	.....	.....	271
Pork.....bbls.	.....	87	1,280	265	.....	.....	1,582
Cutmeats.....pkgs.	34	17	78	.....	.....	.....	129
Lard.....bbls. & te.	29	36	379	.....	.....	.....	444
Lard.....pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashes.....pkgs.	.....	344	45	9	.....	.....	398
Tallow.....pkgs.	235	15	38	.....	55	.....	343
Grease.....bush.	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Oil Cake.....bush.	.....	1,830	2,931	.....	81	.....	4,792
Dried Fruits.....bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....bbls.	.....	255	370	880	350	2,460	4,115
Lard Oil.....bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton.....bales.	10,997	612	1,319	2,211	.....	.....	15,839
Wool.....bales.	200	1802	1,407	1,236	195	.....	4,890
Hemp.....bush.	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40
Hops.....bush.	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
.....No.	2,569	470	1,011	.....	.....	.....	4,050
Leather.....sides.	1,500	19,530	16,982	111	7,500	.....	45,598
Tobacco.....hhds.	590	408	1,559	309	.....	.....	3,065
Tobacco.....cs. &c.	2,460	415	606	40	.....	.....	3,521
Rice.....bbls.	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489
Rice.....bgs.	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850
Rosin.....bbls.	8,062	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,105
Tar.....bush.	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Pitch.....bush.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Spirits Turpen.....bush.	2,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,007
Crude Turp.....bush.	1,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,342
Copper.....bush.	160	445	78	.....	.....	.....	683
Copper Plates.....bush.	.....	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
Lead.....pkgs.	.....	1830	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830
Spelter.....bbls.	.....	.....	567	.....	.....	.....	567
Sugar.....bbls.	822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822
Sugar.....hhds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Starch.....pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	8,470	.....	.....	8,470
Butter.....bush.	.....	950	1,191	1,614	400	300	6,611
Cheese.....bush.	610	4,341	3,811	22,250	.....	.....	31,012
Petroleum.....bbls.	147	51	14,632	254	2,062	.....	17,146
Molasses.....bbls.	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Molasses.....bush.	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
Peanuts.....bgs.	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	854
Linseed.....bush.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Linseed oil.....bbls.	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	550
Whalebone.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

We give, as a comparative statement, the receipts of a few leading articles per all routes since Jan. 1st, and for the same period last year:

	Since Jan. 1 1865.	Same time 1864.
Cotton.....bales	232,840	182,040
Flour.....bbls.	1,627,430	2,239,210
Corn Meal.....bbls.	201,805	191,000
Wheat.....bush.	2,532,970	6,381,575
Corn.....bush.	3,887,450	2,808,360
Rye.....bush.	120,730	65,475
Barley, &c.....bush.	549,940	724,830
Oats.....bush.	3,764,330	3,730,115
Beef.....tcs. and bbls.	76,915	63,420
Pork.....bbls.	157,830	250,045
Bacon, &c.....pkg.	92,120	238,005
Lard.....bush.	82,270	162,230
Cheese.....bush.	224,270	256,115
Butter.....bush.	331,100	218,590
Rosin.....bbls.	40,183	10,346
Crude Turpentine.....bush.	5,882	5,317
Spirits do.....bush.	6,395	5,113
Tar.....bush.	6,618	18,184
Rice.....tcs.	7,957	9,890
Ashes.....bush.	11,620	9,890
Tobacco, domestic.....pkgs.	56,825	135,830
Tobacco, foreign.....pkgs.	12,875	22,610
Tallow.....bush.	9,600	18,425
Wool, domestic.....bales.	39,185	75,000
Wool, foreign.....bales.	32,385	73,010
Hops.....bush.	13,520	26,050
Whiskey.....bbls.	35,110	231,175
Leather.....sides	1,267,100	1,414,200
Oil, sperm.....bbls.	20,050	40,856
Oil, whale.....bush.	57,335	49,052
Oil, petroleum.....bush.	242,615	367,960
Oil, lard.....bush.	4,690	8,495
Whalebone.....lbs.	461,800	565,500

Imports of a few important foreign articles for the week, together with a comparative statement.

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1st.	Same time 1864.
Coal.....tons	15,250	125,972	82,382
Cotton.....bales	954	36,000	32,233
Coffee.....bags	13,611	342,549	510,764
Molasses.....hhds.	3,171	100,418	79,756
Sugar.....hhds, bbls. and tcs.	15,233	219,895	150,267
do.....bxs. and bags	3,001	201,224	150,290
Teas.....pkgs.	874	296,747	512,225
Tobacco.....do	594	13,629	22,495
Wool.....bales	152	34,664	86,471

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton.....bales	1,215	28,110	22,960
Flour.....bbls.	28,498	767,818	1,280,408
Corn Meal.....bush.	2,485	84,072	72,540
Wheat.....bush.	201,652	1,011,117	8,628,639
Corn.....bush.	141,596	686,397	312,795
Rye.....bush.	27,982	63,457	61,199
Beef.....tcs. and bbls	1,140	62,917	86,738
Pork.....bbls.	2,137	78,797	776,220
Bacon.....100 lbs.	2,914	261,885	382,091
Lard.....bush.	4,505	165,019	208,987
Cheese.....bush.	21,780	189,474	65,970
Butter.....bush.	889	66,622	4,645
Ashes, Pots.....casks.	.....	5,895	680
Ashes, Pearls.....bush.	.....	465	311,871
Beeswax.....lbs.	3,504	141,204	16,789
Hops.....bales.	84	11,873	9,180
Rosin.....bbls.	585	9,180	319
Spirits Turp.....bush.	2	633	788
Tar.....bush.	471	5,598	235,775
Tallow.....100 lbs.	3,968	124,859	65,610
Tobacco.....pkgs.	2,697	91,633	2,683,180
Tobacco.....lbs.	65,890	2,184,753	860,421
Oil, Sperm.....galls.	.....	56,982	216,291
Oil, Whale.....bush.	.....	11,804	8,486,928
Oil, Petroleum.....bush.	478,562	4,775,912	397,891
Oil, Lard.....bush.	.....	28,290	10,995
Seed, Clover.....bags.	.....	10,995	7,988
Staves.....M	545	7,988	358,478
Oil Cake.....100 lbs.	22,134	295,625	394,301
Whalebone.....lbs.	28,516	180,827	394,301

The following are detailed statements of the exports and imports for the week:

EXPOS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1865.

	Quant.	Value.
EXPORTS	1,504,504	\$37,981,000

DANISH WEST INDIES.				BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.			
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Flour, bbls. 2,964	17,052	Mf Tob. lbs. 1,768	574	Leather, sides. 16	42	Hams, lbs. 1,055	260
Lard, lbs. 3,176	706	Beans, bbls. 13	90	Cornmeal, pun. 100	2,600	Cheese, lbs. 4,253	658
Pick. fish, bbls. 58	473	Pork, bbls. 10	1,554	Potatoes, bbls. 50	200	Cord, bbls. 115	3,150
Cornm'l, bbls. 310	4,588	Cheese, lbs. 3,617	495	Onions, bbls. 35	210	Pork, bbls. 731	1,781
Hams, lbs. 973	241	Haddock, qtls. 200	900	Lumber, ft. 10,000	310	Cod fish, qtls. 40	300
Beef, bbls. 23	718	D'd fish, lbs. 100	35	Corn, bush. 200	200	Soap, bxs. 161	307
Tongues, bbls. 2	63	Candles, bxs. 1	570	Coffee, bxs. 12	54		
Ag'l implements, pkgs. 18	286	Tobacco, hhd. 1	453	Sew mach. cs. 2	141		
Butter, lbs. 8,296	2,281	Staves, No. 7,800	486	Miscellaneous. 148			
Bread, pkgs. 60	218	Shooks. 150	412				
Kerosene, gls. 200	141						
HAMBURG.				BRITISH HONDURAS.			
Palm oil, cks. 128	5,363	Patent fuse, cs. 1	600	Vinegar, bbls. 4	96	Mf tobacco, lbs. 585	263
Furs, bbls. 7	3,400	Seneca root, bxs. 15	856	Drugs, cs. 12	570	Butter, lbs. 2,164	820
Chimneys. 1	100	Tobacco, bales. 154	5,516	Nails, kegs. 11	100	Flour, bbls. 587	5,305
Sew mach. cs. 260	9,375	Sponge, lbs. 25	207	Lumber, ft. 22,404	530	Shoes, cs. 1	115
Preserves, cs. 58	1,050	Silverware, cs. 1	840	Furniture, bxs. 20	338	Tobacco, bales. 30	422
Whalebone, 6,978	9,770	Segars, cs. 11	7,444	Bread, pkgs. 25	102	Hardware, cs. 9	273
Drugs, bxs. 2	219	Mf tobacco, lbs. 28,298	4,600	Candles, bxs. 50	254	Carriage, cs. 1	550
Books, cs. 7	51			Pork, bbls. 162	5,107	Matches, bxs. 10	135
Hardware, cs. 10	375			Lard, bbls. 1,537	543		
BREMEN.				HAVRE.			
Mahogany, lgs. 70	500	Tob stms. hhd. 53	3,615	Sew. machines. 4	\$1,000	Carriage, cs. 1	530
Staves. No. 7,340	600	Rye, bush. 14,587	12,910	Silk waste, bbls. 19	375	Books, cs. 10	960
Tobacco, cs. 799	41,196	Logwood, tons. 69	2,500	Machinery, cs. 2	370	Rosewood, lgs. 12	702
Segars, cs. 2	251	Shoe pegs, bbls. 140	456	Furniture, cs. 50	80	Skins, pkgs. 35	7,767
Tobacco, hhd. 17	2,860			Whalebone, lbs. 21,538	26,956	Sponges, bales. 77	1,974
ANTWERP.				BORDEAUX.			
Petroleum, gallons. 157,498	80,477			Rice, tcs. 1	62	Effects, cs. 1	1,000
DUTCH WEST INDIES.				ROCHELLE.			
Flour, bbls. 500	4,800	Peas, bags. 100	445	Staves. 44,380	\$7,200		
Corn meal, bbls. 150	900	Lard, lbs. 2,000	497	BREST.			
Rye, bbls. 100	500	Pepper, bags. 15	174	Oars. 9,630	25,362		
Pkd fish, bbls. 10	118	Leather, rolls. 1	85	Staves. 4,800	815		
Vinegar, bbls. 5	46	Rice, bags. 5	107	Total. 26,177			
Hams, lbs. 1,507	361	Pork, bbls. 60	1,412	MARSEILLES.			
		Cheese, lbs. 578	104	Petroleum, galls. 153,845	\$56,320		
ROTTERDAM.				MALAGA.			
Books, cases. 6	100			Staves. 96,920	11,006	En'd leath tr'ks. 8	315
Staves, Number. 160,320	15,341			Sew machines. 1	143		
Total. 15,441				Total. 111,464			
LIVERPOOL.				CADIZ.			
Wheat, bu. 106,333	144,031	Sew mach. cs. 328	11,215	Sew machines. 13	444	Tobacco, hhd. 324	31,076
Corn, bu. 124,398	100,038	Drugs, cs. 14	856	Staves. 89,400	7,453	Tobac sam, bxs. 3	58
Cotton, lbs. 1,315	264,539	Mahogany, lgs. 63	3,000	Total. 39,526			
Tallow, lbs. 87,607	9,357	Logwood, tons. 20	600	CUBA.			
Lard, lbs. 107,665	16,637	Books, cs. 21	3,955	Bacon, lbs. 16,530	1,322	Drugs, pkgs. 392	9,299
Cheese, lbs. 1,414,162	226,528	Corks, bales. 56	1,300	Furniture, cs. 48	2,518	Mus'l inst's, cs. 1	225
Bacon, lbs. 230,835	37,743	Beeswax, lbs. 3,504	1,868	Shoes, cs. 1	250	Fancy goods, cs. 9	2,160
Tar, bbls. 400	1,900	Piano. 2	1,800	Carriage, cs. 1	670	Jewelry, cs. 1	100
Oil cake, lbs. 444,934	7,865	Beef, tcs. 571	11,650	Lard, lbs. 261,384	41,183	Stone, tons. 135	560
Ag'l impl, pkgs. 7	250	Furs, bales. 2	2,400	Peanut, reams. 5,900	2,850	Feed, bags. 2,268	683
Cider, pkgs. 25	150	Clocks, bxs. 17	2,088	Corn, bush. 2,176	2,301	Palm oil, cks. 2	373
		Bladders, tcs. 4	568	Hay, bales. 175	321	Potatoes, bbls. 20	80
LONDON.				Salt, sacks. 1,500	1,550	Machinery, cs. 6	1,237
Tobacco, hhd. 271	99,536	Cheese, lbs. 752,959	126,801	Plants, cs. 4	250	Coal oil, gals. 3,920	2,826
Oil cake, lbs. 1,436,685	32,279	Books, cs. 2	333	Mf marble, cs. 10	200	Nails, kegs. 46	392
Spices, bgs. 111	674	Preserves, cs. 4	100	Oil cloth, cs. 1	166	Shooks, cs. 7,792	3,389
Machinery, cs. 2	232	Flour, bbls. 2,320	14,921	Cider, cs. 12	126	Mf wood, pkgs. 102	1,118
I R belting, cs. 1	642	Oxide zinc, cks. 250	8,960	Mf iron, pkgs. 52	2,401	Bricks, cs. 73	317
Nails, kegs. 33	422	Mf tob, lbs. 5,414	2,100	China ware, cs. 1	539	Paint, pkgs. 6	237
Wheat, bu. 11,700	18,700	Furs, bales. 14	4,550	Butter, lbs. 7,861	2,425	Hams, lbs. 5,600	1,110
Beef, tcs. 211	7,330	Bacon, lbs. 26,388	4,725	Pumps. 2	200	Trunks, pkgs. 2	246
Beef, bbls. 25	550	Pork, bbls. 24	445				
PALMOUTH.				Flour, bbls. 100	750	Bread, pkgs. 90	1,160
Nitrate Soda, bags. 5,128	40,500			Corn meal, bbl. 100	530	Rice, bags. 25	558
Borate Lime, bags. 570	500			Pork, bbls. 25	625	Shooks, cs. 300	900
Total. 41,000				Beef, bbls. 25	180	Corn meal, pkgs. 5	265
GLOUCESTER.				Lard, lbs. 3,750	740	Cheese, lbs. 953	135
Wheat, bushels. 8,161	19,000			Butter, lbs. 625	157	Candles, bxs. 100	330
BRISTOL.				Hams, lbs. 976	215	Kerosene, gls. 300	200
Wheat, bu. 35,124	51,309	Naptha, gals. 200	140	Total. 7,445			
Flour, bbls. 300	1,800	Tobacco, hhd. 30	12,000	VENICE.			
Tallow, lbs. 183,650	20,475	Rosin, bbls. 381	2,800	Tobacco, hhd. 466	\$204,956		
Oil cks. 307,817	7,280			Total. 395,839			
GLASGOW.				NAPLES.			
Corn, bushels. 13,289	11,030			Tobacco, hhd. 734	\$116,000		
LONDON DERRY.				GENEVA.			
Wheat, bu. 24,850	42,000	Flour, bbls. 1,200	8,975	Petroleum, gallons. 53,839	23,79		
		Carriage. 1	350	Sewing machines, case. 1			
		Total. 51,325		Total. 23,8			
PENARTH ROADS.				CONSTANTINOPLE.			
Wheat, bushels. 15,188	19,500			Alcohol, bbls. 1,000	30,000		
GIBRALTAR.				Rum, bbls. 409	6,500		
Flour, bbls. 1,353	9,250	Effects, cs. 8	200	Total. 26,500			
Tobacco, hhd. 189	20,124	Furniture, cs. 8	222	AFRICA.			
Mf tob, lbs. 11,985	2,998			Pork, bbls. 200	5,600	Mf tobacco, lbs. 466	260
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.				Flour, bbls. 400	3,400	Nails, kegs. 6	30
Flour, bbls. 10,833	75,188	Coal, tons. 130	910	Tobacco, bbl. 20	600	Hardware, cs. 10	305
Pork, bbls. 1,127	22,010	Furniture, cs. 1	50	Beef, bbls. 13	365	Woodware, pkgs. 20	65
Mf tobacco, bxs. 17,455	4,779	Nails, kegs. 21	107	China ware, cs. 1	20	Perfumery, bxs. 12	85
Cement, bbls. 140	364	Pitch, bbls. 7	30	Butter, lbs. 7,861	2,425	Hams, lbs. 5,600	1,110
Beef, bbls. 102	1,685	Hardware, cs. 25	475	Pumps. 2	200	Trunks, pkgs. 2	246
Butter, lbs. 8,687	1,911	Petroleum, cs. 25	475				
Peas, bbls. 5	28	Mf iron, pkg. 246	1,550				
Cornm'l, bbls. 409	1,793	Liquor, hhd. 44	5,807				
Leather, sides. 30	226	Leather, rolls. 10	650				
BRITISH WEST INDIES.							
Shooks. 1,000	1,300	Pkd fish, bbls. 24	347				
Cornm'l, bbls. 991	5,292	Corn, bu. 1,183	1,475				
Flour, bbls. 2,081	15,545	Boots & sh's, cs. 4	269				
Beef, bbls. 61	1,745	Ons. bush. 386	314				
Peas, bush. 600	900	Paint, pkgs. 3	214				
Matches, gals. 300	375	Brn, bush. 565	181				
Oil meal, lbs. 30,000	750	Starch, bxs. 32	110				
Lumber, ft. 30,000	805	Mf tobacco, pkgs. 1,161	447				
Bread, pkgs. 473	1,934	Drugs, cs. 21	307				
Hardware, cs. 2,969	2,969	Kerosene, gls. 3,909	460				
Lard, lbs. 11,008	2,969	Hay, bales. 50	153				
Butter, lbs. 8,415	4,145	Rice, bags. 111	460				
MEXICO.							
Books, cs. 1	120	Grease, lbs. 1,258	147				
Oil, gals. 84	84	Carriage, cs. 1	600				
Turpentine, cs. 1	66	Petrol m. gls. 1,080	768				
Leath cloth, cs. 1	153	Flour, bbls. 170	1,520				
Hardware, cs. 53	1,319	I R goods, cs. 1	455				
Lamps, pkgs. 31	923	Mf iron, pkgs. 5	243				
Nails, kegs. 134	605	Pianos. 2	650				
Sew mach's, cs. 13	629	Cotton gins, cs. 11	417				
Blacking, bxs. 6	114	Candles, bxs. 4	89				
Jewelry, cs. 1	275	Tallow, lbs. 1,540	198				
Drugs, cs. 89	1,800	Glassware, bxs. 11	165				
Lard, lbs. 3,848	5,994	Sugar mill. 1	1,080				
Pepper, bags. 70	70	Hay, bales, cs. 1	181				

NEW GRANADA.								
Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.				
Dry goods, cs.	11	2,688	Lumber, ft. 32,000	3,000	Lard, lbs.	4,086	1,085	
Clothing, cs.	14	5,110	Sugar, bbls.	38	875	Tobacco, cs.	13	629
Boots & shoes, cs.	8	1,630	Flour, bbls.	253	2,345	Matches, cs.	10	135
Phot materials.	3	150	Shells, cs.	3	750	Furniture, cs.	1	196
Books, cs.	5	1,700	Kerosene, gals.	500	345	Mf iron, pkgs.	3	64
Sew machines.	7	1,630	Tobacco, bales.	28	1,225	Pistols, cs.	1	230
Drugs, pkgs.	187	2,480	Hams, lbs.	1,194	394	Tea, pkgs.	5	106
Cond milk, cs.	25	400	Bread, pkgs.	175	137	Stationery, cs.	1	110
Wine, cs.	100	205	Pork, bbls.	54	1,393	Mf tobacco, cs.	348	97
Straw hats, cs.	1	144	Beef, bbls.	68	1,783	Saddlery, cs.	20	725
Ptg mat'l, pkg.	1	420	Preserves, cs.	43	681	1 R goods, cs.	1	114
Hardware, cs.	7	650	Butter, lbs.	7,400	2,238	Miscellaneous	1	1,932
Hardware, cs.	19	650	Soap, bxs.	252	1,072			
Total.								\$39,529

BRAZIL.								
Paper, rms.	1,000	380	Lumber, ft.	22,355	1,015	Cotton gins, bxs.	5	450
Clocks, bxs.	17	260	Lard, lbs.	21,830	4,913	Lumber, pcs.	749	198
Furniture, cs.	39	766	Tea, pkgs.	41	3,904	Hams, lbs.	598	156
Wdware, pks.	100	325	Hay, bales.	30	115	Cutlery, bxs.	12	645
Resin, bbls.	20	120	Resin, bbls.	50	317	Nails, cks.	40	260
Pitch, bbls.	10	80	Bread, pkgs.	30	302	Perfumery, bxs.	40	150
Paint, pkgs.	60	150	I R goods, cs.	1	170	Tobacco, cs.	1	137
Flour, bbls.	4,400	45,600	Shooks.	500	300	Dry goods, cs.	2	304
Matches, cs.	25	550	Hardware, cs.	31	790	Lead pipe, box.	1	213
Cassia, bales.	15	500	Keros'ne, ga.	1,693	1,045	Miscellaneous		937
Total								\$64,999

CHILL.									
Clocks, cs.	24	760	Kerosene,			Packing valves.	9	108	
Oil cloth, cs.	51	5,744	gallons.	36,000	22,800	Timber, ft. 144,940		5,324	
Drugs, cs.	459	10,779	Tobacco, bbs.	173	1,064	Glassware, cs.	39	1,370	
Perfumery.	132	2,677	Ptg mat'l, pks.	56	3,789	Furniture, cs.	8	334	
Hardware, cs.	233	13,948	Sew mach, cs.	56	3,583	Tallow, lb.	134,176	15,633	
Phot materials.	1	70	Tobacco, cs.	24	580	Nails, kegs.	1,500	7,500	
Stationery, cs.	2	160	Books, cs.	2	190	Staves.	12,000	1,800	
I R goods, cs.	1	190	Woodware.	2	100	Saf fuse valves.	50	1,800	
Mf iron.	51	2,293	Soap, bxs.	4	60	Oars.	30	108	
Machinery.	62	3,799	Whal's mat, pks.	2	680	Miscellaneous		145	
Wind shades, cs.	9	3,000	Pumps, pkgs.	5	200				
Total.									\$111,018

Grand total. \$2,947,348

IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1865.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

China, Glass, & E'ware.		Quau. Value.		Quau. Value.		Quau. Value.		
China.	61	\$4,888	Jewelry, &c.	34	70,157	Logwood, lbs.	565	2,375
Earthenware.	334	23,819	Watches.	32	62,861	Mahogany.		6,560
Glass.	67	406	Leather, Hides, &c.			Rattan.		866
Glassware.	130	2,467	Bristles.	51	19,707	Rosewood.		4,393
Glass plate.	113	16,751	Hides, dressed	19	73,240	Willow.		1,616
Drugs, &c.			Hides, undressed	136,403		Other.		4,524
Acids.	20	955	Leather.	11	2,836	Miscellaneous.		
Argols.	107	5,552	Patent leather.	7	4,253	Baskets.	6	282
Bl. powder.	775	11,007	Liquors, Wines, &c.			Boxes.	631	
Brims'ne oil.	tm.	339	Ale.	430	4,217	Buttons.	138	33,055
Castor oil.	12	209	Brandy.	3	41	Burr stones.		1,768
Cream tartar.	12	1,204	Beer.	30	85	Clay.		589
Cochineal.	4	597	Gin.	10	307	Cheese.	62	3,310
Aniline colors.	4	1,333	Rum.	1	93	Cigars.		15,388
Cudbear.	7	367	Whisky.	13	786	Coal, tons.	15,250	38,419
Gum crude.	135	4,201	Wines.	1,689	22,289	Cotton, bales.	954	55,517
Gum arabic.	8	451	Cha'p'ne bktl.	832	19,685	Clocks.	15	2,314
Gum copavia.	2	1,063	Metals, &c.			Cocoa, bags.	41	300
Indigo.	103	12,738	Brass goods.	8	1,533	Coffee, bags.	13,611	282,654
Iodine, pot.	17	2,092	Bronzes.	17	1,907	Fancy goods.		130,135
Leeches.	6	110	Chains & anch.	63	3,335	Feathers.		3,104
Madder.	125	10,367	Cutlery.	111	43,553	Flax.	5,248	24,806
Magnesia.	9	157	Guns.	7	928	Fish.	1,100	790
Oils.	67	4,221	Hardware.	98	10,890	Furniture.	4	354
Oil, ess.	113	10,277	Iron, hoop, tons.	26	1,384	Grind stones.	130	162
Paints.		6,476	Iron, pig, tns.	1,655	24,491	Hair.	34	3,974
Potash, hhd.	14	1,448	Iron, sheet, tns.	2	1,114	Hair cloth.	12	6,532
Potash, chlo.	30	601	Iron tubes.	305	675	Hemp.	1,924	56,607
Potash, pruss.	13	1,269	Iron, other, tns.	56	3,366	India rubber.	374	4,701
Sarsaparilla.	42	1,269	Iron, RR bns.	10,919	62,357	Ivory.	1,028	6,292
Shellac.	55	2,656	Lead, pigs.	1,000	4,561	Machinery.	84	6,815
Soda, lb carb2.	000	5,741	Metal goods.	46	8,197	Marble.		719
Soda, sal.	472	2,199	Nails.	46	91	Molasses.	3,171	63,220
Soda, ash.	293	7,841	Needles.	21	8,098	Linseed.	19,140	44,632
Sponges.	13	514	Nickel.	1	741	Oil paintings.	17	4,323
Sulph copper.	12	283	Old metal.		10,196	Plaster.		1,296
Sumac.	3,230	11,184	Platina.	5	6,340	Pipes.		11,372
Vermillion.	10	3,036	Per caps.	6	255	Potatoes.		3,023
Other.	11,028		Saddlery.	62	10,977	Provisions.	87	5,814
Furs, &c.			Steel.	2,164	51,862	Rice.	329	5,808
Felting.	30	706	Tin, bxs.	22,149	113,714	Rags.		21,494
Furs.	174	80,751	Tin, (slabs 1,418.)			Salt.		565
Hatters' goods.	6	5,305	lbs.	67,753	14,820	Statuary.	14	1,221
Fruits, &c.			Wire.	326	4,296	Seeds.		2,594
Bananas.		3,008	Spices.			Soap.	300	630
Lemons.		19,985	Cassia.		2,482	Sugar, hhd, tes		
Nuts.		7,180	Ginger.		184	and bbls.	15,233	718,127
Oranges.		13,280	Mustard.		128	bags.	3,001	53,089
Pine apples.		2,866	Pepper.		900	Tea.	574	28,612
Plums.		222	Stationery, &c.		92	Toys.	147	7,537
Raisins.		8,933	Books.		92	Tobacco.	590	13,571
Sauces and pre.		2,769	Engravings.		7	Waste.		206,842
Ingredients.			Paper.		59	Wool, bales.	152	10,200
Mathematical.	1	315	Other.		86	10,127		
Musical.	32	6,292	Woods.					
Nautical.	2	442	Fustic, lbs.	256	2,131			
Optical.	13	3,707	Lignum vite.	2,489				
						Total.		\$2,889,604

By the *Persia*, we have London dates to the 15th July. A trade circular reports:

COCOA.—240 bags Grenada brought full prices; 50s a 56s 6d for low to good mid, and 58s a 70s 6d for good and superior; 232 bags Trinidad were all bought in at; 120 bags Dominica sold at 45s a 48s 6d, and 123 bags Surinam sold at 75s, with one lot at 79s 6d.

COFFEE steady; 1,028 casks, 147 barrels, 501 bags Plantation Ceylon realized 77s a 80s for fine ord to low mid, and 81s a 88s for mid to good mid color; 299 casks 2,280 bags Native at 66s a 66s 6d for small, 68s a 68s 6d for good, 69s a 69s 9d for good ord bold, and 70s for fine ord; 357 bags Mysore 96s a 104s; 1,439 bags Singapore 57s 6d a 60s for ord, 62s a 67s 6d for good ord, and 70s a 73s for Java kind, 57 bales, 15 half bales, 48 nungs Mocha 93s 6d a 94s for long berry, and 99s for short berry; 19 casks, 11 bbls,

12 bags Jamaica 65s a 70s for good to fine ord, and 79s a 82s for mid; 35 bags African 71s 6d. Foreign.—377 bags Guatemala sold at 74s a 74s 6d; of 334 bags Costa Rica only part sold at 73s a 75s and 2,012 bags Rio were bought in at 61s a 63s. For floating cargoes of Brazil the market is very dull.

COPPER quiet. Tough cake and tile 867, best selected 897, sheathing 917, Y. M. sheathing 84d.

CORN.—The market is dull, and prices barely supported. Average price of English wheat for the week ending 8th inst was 42s 5d on 56,954 qrs returned. White American wheat 43s a 46s; Winter Red 41s a 44s; Spring 41s 43s per qr, American flour 22s a 24s per barrel.

LEAD dull. Common pig 207.

COTTON.—The market has been dull throughout the week, but closes with rather more firmness. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 45,000 bales; mid Orleans 19d per lb.

HEMP.—100 bales good quality Sann at auction brought 227. Privately 1000 bales Manila were placed early in the week from 307 5s a 317 for fair to good current quality, but in the last day or two there has been a large demand both here and at Liverpool, and prices have advanced 20s a 30s per ton, with few sellers at this advance.

JUTE.—There was a good demand at the public sales, and of 11,000 bales offered 7500 found buyers, the good and fine qualities at an advance of from 10s a 20s per ton, and other kinds at full prices, viz., from 107 15s a 237 for low common to good, and at 97 5s for rejections. 30 bales cuttings brought 57 15s.

INDIGO.—The periodical sales of East India, comprising 12,380 chests, commenced on the 11th inst., and are progressing with fair spirit; the better qualities of Bengal at an advance of 2d a 3d per lb., and other descriptions at previous rates to 3d a 4d per lb decline. 5307 chests passed sale, of which 2797 chests sold.

RICE quiet, and only small lots sold.

IRON.—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars 77 f.o.b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 54s 9d cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—Import for the week 7416 qrs. all from the East Indies. Little business to report, and the market 1s lower in all positions. Calcutta on the spot may be bought at 56s a 56s 6d sound bags; Mirzapore 57s 6d a 58s, and Bombay at same price. For arrival the nearest value of Calcutta 57s 6d, and Black Sea may be bought at 58s. Imports since 1st January 300,161 qrs against 294,954 qrs last year.

SPELTER quiet 227 7s 6d a 227 12s 6d.

OIL CAKES.—All descriptions of Cotton Seed and Linseed Cakes are firm without change in price, excepting for London made Linseed Cakes, which are 5s per ton dearer.

OILS.—Fish: Sperm without change, but no sellers under 907; pale Southern 447; pale Seal has declined to 407 10s; Cod 507; East India 307. Linseed is again a shade lower and offers at 32s 3d. Rape firm; Brown has advanced to 427 10s for English, and 437 10s Foreign; for immediate delivery Foreign Refined 467 10s a 477; for delivery the last four months buyers of Brown at 437, and sellers at 437 10s, and for the first four months next year business continues at 437; Refined Cotton has also advanced, 327 10s a 347 10s being now the quotation. Crude finds ready buyers at 277; Niger sells at 357 10s; Madras Ground Nut at 417; Poppy 377. Olive in fair demand; sales of Mogadore at 497; Seville is held for 517; Malaga 517; and Gallipoli 547. Cocoa Nut: there is a good demand, especially for Ceylon, and several hundred tons sold at 43s; Cochin is held for 45s. Palm is plentiful, and fine Lagos may be bought at 37s; Palm Nut 32s.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine are lower, and obtainable at 50s. Refined petroleum 2s 6d.

RUM firmer.—The sales are 1,000 puns, including some Trinidad of 1863 import at 1s 6d, Demerara 1s 84d a 1s 9d, Berbice 1s 84d, Leewards 1s 7d, and Jamaica 3s 4d for good mid quality; also 170 hhd's Mauritius at 1s 74d.

SPICES.—Pepper: Black firm; 1,208 bags Singapore sold at 34d, 400 bags Penang at 3d, 170 bags Tellicherry at 34d a 34d, and of 420 bags Malabar part sold at 44d a 44d.

In MOLASSES there are no transactions.

SUGAR.—The market is firm at last week's prices. Of British West India 3,050 hhd's sold, including at public sale the principal portion of 629 hhd's, 54 tierces, 62 bbls Barbadoes from 30s a 35s 6d, 105 hhd's, 2 tierces Tobago from 32 a 32s 6d, 178 hhd's, 10 tes, 34 bbls Jamaica from 30s 6d a 34s, and 46 hhd's, 25 tes, 424 bbls sundries from 29s 6d a 32s; 225 bags Mauritius sold at 26s 9s a 28s for brown; 976 bags Bengal sold at 29s a 36s; 3,822 bags Penang about half sold at 30s 6d a 33s; 272 bags Natal sold at 28s a 32s 6d. Foreign—975 hhd's, 155 bbls Porto Rico, mostly sold at 32s 6d a 39s; 145 boxes clayed Cuba partly sold at 38s 6d for fine florette yellow. Privately 150 hhd's Porto Rico sold at 36s, 4,000 bgs unclayed Manila at 27s, and afloat seven cargoes, principally for this country, viz, two Havana, 1,210 boxes No. 134 at 26s 6d, 3148 boxes white at 27s 9d, both fully insured for a near port; six Cuba Muscovado, together 3,400 hhd's, 600 tierces and bbls at 22s a 22s 3d, all with landing weights, and for U. K.

TALLOW.—Prices still tend in buyers' favor; there are sellers of New St. Petersburg Y. C. at 41s 6d on the spot, and 42s 6d October to December.

SALTPETRE very dull, and only 300 bags sold 25s for six per cent refraction.

The TEA sales of the 4th inst closed heavily on the 10th at about previous rates, 8,684 pkgs passed auction, of which 7,230 sold. Of

the 40,518 pkgs offered 34,474 sold, nearly all without reserve. Privately there is but little business doing. Common Congou 1s per lb.

TIN.—English quiet. Blocks 94s, bars 95s, refined 97s. Foreign lower; straits 90s a 91s.

Havana advices to the 22nd July have been received. A circular reports:

SUGAR (clayed).—Owing to an eager demand which has prevailed for the United States, the market has been very active, chiefly directed to the lower grades from No. 10 to No. 11½, and about 20,000 boxes have changed hands for that quarter during the first three days of the week, at a material advance on the previous rates, now established on the basis of 8½ rials for No. 12.

For Europe the transactions have been limited, as most foreign houses resist paying the prices actually demanded, and so far the offers do not exceed 7½ a 8 rials for No. 12. But as we approach the 1st of August, those buyers that are unprovided and have to clear vessels by that time to avoid the additional insurance—premium, will probably have to pay the ruling rates.

We modify our medium quotations, as follows:

Dutch Standard.....	Nos. 7 a 10	7 a 7½ rials
do.....	Nos. 11 a 12	7½ a 8 rials
do.....	Nos. 13 a 14	8½ a 8½ rials
do.....	Nos. 15 a 17	8½ a 9½ rials
do.....	Nos. 18 a 20	9½ a 10½ rials
Whites, inferior to middling.....		9½ a 10 rials
Whites, good to fine.....		10½ a 11 rials
Whites, superfine and florete.....		12 a 13 rials

No. 12 at 8 rials per arroba—45s freight and 16 per cent premium of exchange—25s 6d stg per cwt free on board; and 29½ 10c per 50 kilos (without freight), exchange on Paris at 3 per cent premium.

Last year at this date No. 12 being at 9½ rials—freight 65s and exchange 11 per cent—stood in at 30s 7d per cwt free on board.

The receipts this week have decreased.

The export lists of the nine principal ports of Cuba, up to 30th June, show an aggregate excess of 65,604 tons—345,285 boxes (including hhd sugars,) over those of same period last year.

The total exports from Havana and Matanzas from the 1st of January to date, compare thus:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
United States.....	248,123	114,937	48,232
Great Britain.....	346,954	427,495	418,156
North Europe.....	60,316	37,350	64,006
France.....	197,164	163,726	127,965
Spain.....	213,721	171,652	196,211
South Europe.....	17,074	15,316	14,677
Other Ports.....	24,096	20,348	19,799
Total.....	1,107,448	950,824	889,046

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Havana.....	267,145	294,211	222,100
Matanzas.....	62,846	46,351	34,360

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Boxes.....	329,991	340,562	256,460

MOLASSES—Sweet is scarce and tart quite neglected; our own distilleries are using the latter to some extent. A sale is reported, on the spot, of 300 hhd clayed at 3½ rs. The stock may be about 3,000 hhd clayed and some trifling lots of Muscovado.

RUM can be had of 21 degrees at \$26 a 26 50 in chestnut cask, and at \$30 50 a 31 in oak do.

HONEY—We hear of no transactions for want of stock. Buyers would now willingly pay 4½ a 4½ rs. per gallon.

WAX—White is plentiful and in limited demand, at \$12 a 12 75; yellow is worth \$8 75 a 9 per arroba.

COFFEE—The market begins to improve slowly. We have received 1,821 bags Porto Rico this week. The extreme range of prices is \$12 to 17 per qtl.

TOBACCO—The market continues quite inactive, not only owing to the scanty supply of new crop, but also in consequence of a disparity in the views of the buyers and sellers in regard to price. The sales have been confined to a few small lots, say about 100 bales for export, on private terms, supposed to be at an average of about \$25 per bale. A few lots of new fillers have been taken at \$22 per bale of 137 pounds net.

COTTON.

THE market shows little change in quotations from last week but trade has been dull throughout, although some export business has been done. Spinners have operated with great caution, many leading staples of cotton goods have declined from the extreme speculative prices of last week. The receipts at this and the Southern market are now on a scale largely exceeding the estimates of a month ago, and at all the principal points stocks are rapidly accumulating. To-day's market was active and firm. Sales 3,000 bales.

The export last week was small, but the steamers of this week, have about 3,500 bales for Liverpool, and about the same quantity has been taken by the steamers for next week.

Sales for the week, 1,000 bales, including the government sale. Exports last week 11,215 bales. Receipts for the week, — bales. Stock estimated at 60,000 bales.

The following are closing quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	34	35	35	35
Good Ordinary.....	39	40	40	40
Middling.....	47	48	48	48
Good Middling.....	49	50	50	50
Middling fair.....	51	52	52	52

A New Orleans report, under date of July 21st, evening, says:

"The market opened this morning under increased depression, from the want of freight room and the copious supply on sale, but the demand subsequently improved, and the business summed up 1,100 bales, including 400 taken up by one party, and 250, 200, 100 and 40 by others. Prices were more irregular, and in many cases fully 1c. easier. We find considerable discrepancy in the quotations of leading brokers, differing in low middling 2 a 3c. per lb., and modify our own figures as follows: Good ordinary 36 a 37c, low middling 39 a 41c, middling 44 a 45c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1865.

Stock on hand September 1st 1864.....	bales	4,575
Arrived during the week.....	22,218	
Arrived previously.....	117,509	139,727
Exported during the week.....	8,843	144,302
Exported previously.....	94,634	108,477

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared... 40,825

Later advices by telegraph, to private parties here, quote middling at New Orleans at 41c., with a stock of 50,000 bales, and at Mobile, middling 39c.; stock 25,000 bales. A letter from Savannah, dated July 22, says:

"Our receipts of cotton for the past week have been about 3,000 bales, 250 of which have been received from the interior by wagons, many from Macon. All of which offered for sale have found ready buyers at the rate of 43 a 46c. for strict to good middlings; Sea Island or long cottons are selling at 55 a 65c. Very little Sea Island coming into market, there being but little in the country, and the owners all feeling confident that the prices of that description of cotton must be higher, as it usually sells two or three times as high as Uplands; and now, with so small a quantity, it can only be sold at a price 50 per cent higher than Uplands."

A Shreveport date of July 5th, quotes cotton 12 a 15c. per lb. in currency. Galveston dates to the 15th July say nothing of cotton. Memphis advices speak unfavorably of the prospects of the growing crop of cotton.

A report of the Liverpool market for the week ending July 14, says:

"The market has been very quiet since our last circular report, the total sales of the week amount to 45,230 bales, of which 26,970 have been taken by the Trade, 10,680 for Export, and 7,580 on Speculation. Quotations for American yesterday were about ½d. per lb. below those of last week, but to day there is more tone, and this decline is received. (Sales 10,000 bales.) On Saturday the 18th, there was renewed activity and a further advance of ½d."

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	17 1½	17	17 18	30
Good ordinary....	17½ 18	18	18½	—
Low Middling....	18½	19½	19½	—
Middling.....	19	19	19½	34
Good Middling....	—	—	20	—
Middling Fair....	—	—	—	—
Fair.....	—	—	—	42

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American... ..	3230	590	830	4650	166570	174920
East Indian.....	12890	5050	1950	19890	749450	773170
Brazilian... ..	2000	3900	1040	6940	186730	187460
Egyptian... ..	4800	370	2710	7880	276390	220800
Other Sorts.....	4050	770	1050	5870	253640	273290
Total....	26970	10680	7580	45230	1632780	1579640

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	4451	143753	115025
East Indian.....	14671	402817	477607
Brazilian.....	5727	180016	130026
Egyptian.....	8003	242089	233221
Other Sorts.....	2861	159215	238748
Total.....	35713	1127890	1194627

	STOCKS.	COTTON AT SEA.
	This Day.	This Year.
American..... bales	29520	5920
East Indian.....	178240	85120
Brazilian.....	46710	16010
Egyptian.....	57700	68070
Other Sorts.....	53900	74680
Total.....	361070	250100

BREADSTUFFS.

Commencing immediately with the issue of the last CHRONICLE, a sweeping speculation was set on foot in flour and wheat, attended by a large advance, say, 20 or 30 cents per bushel for wheat, and about a dollar a barrel for flour; corn has also advanced about ten cents per bushel.

The basis of this speculation is the asserted failure of the crop of winter wheat throughout Indiana and Illinois, and some portions of other Northwestern States; the berry is said to have ripened under the intense heat so rapidly that it is without substance. There is cumulative evidence that this is, to some extent, true, but it is very doubtful if there is anything like a general failure of the crop.

Added to the rumors adverse to the crop of winter wheat, we have still later a series of severe rain storms in the spring wheat districts, which have, it is reported, seriously retarded the gathering of the spring crop, and greatly damaged all that had been cut. The latest advice indicate a return of fine weather.

To offset these unfavorable circumstances, we have a large quantity of old crop wheat still in the hands of farmers; a very fine crop has been harvested in Canada; and in Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia the crops are very large and of good quality.

At the advanced prices, orders for export to Great Britain cannot be executed in flour and wheat, and but partially in corn.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. . . per bbl.	\$6 20	a	\$6 70
do Extra State.	7 10	a	7 40
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.	8 00	a	8 25
do Extra Western, common to good.	7 20	a	9 15
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.	9 25	a	11 75
do Southern, supers.	7 75	a	8 65
do Southern, fancy and extra.	8 75	a	12 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.	7 20	a	9 25
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.	5 50	a	6 00
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.	5 25	a	5 75
Wheat, Chicago Spring. per bushel	1 50	a	1 60
do Milwaukee Club.	1 55	a	1 62
do Red Winter.	1 80	a	1 95
do Amber Michigan, &c.	2 00	a	2 05
Corn, Western Mixed.	85	a	91
do Western White. . . . .	..	a	..
do Western Yellow. . . . .	..	a	92
do Southern Yellow. . . . .	..	a	..
do Southern White.	Nominal.		
Rye, Western.	97	a	1 00
do North River.	1 05	a	1 10
Oats, Western.	65	a	60
do State.	60	a	..
do Canada.	55	a	62
Barley.	1 00	a	1 30
Barley Malt.	1 60	a	1 75

The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago during the week ending July 22:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
Total Receipts. . .	23,988	196,821	838,395	147,885	19,381	5,390
Cor. week last year	21,798	267,422	416,269	164,739	1,234	147

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
By railroad . . .	13,962	3,166	8,237	30,713	..	378
To Buffalo. . . .	7,118	213,445	998,075	203,350	13,000	24,350
To Oswego. . . .	..	14,800	21,700	..	..	..
To Ogdensburg. .	2,629	..	14,600	5,000	..	..
To Dunkirk. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
To Cleveland. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
To Pt Huron. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
To Saginaw. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
To oth'r U.S. pts	70	250	725	850	..	..
To Pt. Col'b'e. . .	4,469	15,125	111,100	..	..	..
To Goderich. . . .	300	12,500	25,150	..	..	..
To Sarnia.	8,297	..	19,250	..	..	..
To Montreal. . . .	276	..	..	..	..	..
To Kingston. . . .	..	..	15,100	..	..	..
To oth'r C. p'rts	..	11,075	..	..	..	..
By canal.	40	..	..	..	..	..

Totals.	37,161	272,361	1213,227	239,813	1300	24,350
Cor.wk last year	24,835	166,150	307,875	233,175	..	20,545

The following will show the shipments by canal from Buffalo for 14 days ending July 22d, and 9 days at Oswego, being shipment at the latter place from July 13th to July 21st inclusive, which, taken together will show the quantity of grain afloat on the canals destined for tide water:

	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
From Buffalo.					
Wk end'g	78,034	406,252	241,150	..	..
July 22. . . .	103,115	711,450	353,544	8,690	37,720
July 15. . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	181,149	1,117,702	594,694	8,690	37,720

wego. . .	146,729	85,973	26,099	....	....
Total. . . .	372,878	1,201,775	620,773	8,690	37,720
Prev. week	..	..	..	..	..
July 15. . . .	519,571	1,236,366	747,094	54,090	37,720
" 8. . . .	646,920	1,020,235	801,694	45,400	8,000
" 1. . . .	807,397	932,632	787,785	4,606	23,000

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago from Jan. 1st to July 22nd, for four years:

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.	510,379	685,817	729,730	580,579
Wheat.	4,052,701	4,893,217	4,025,673	6,680,794
Corn.	9,793,334	9,239,297	18,128,183	14,523,193
Oats.	5,282,048	3,608,458	2,933,817	1,401,482
Rye.	287,289	283,832	355,454	545,550
Barley.	287,869	151,587	153,749	450,139

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.	408,095	697,948	811,856	763,870
Wheat.	3,058,274	5,386,355	3,432,364	6,557,975
Corn.	9,517,406	6,501,060	17,555,216	12,593,130
Oats.	4,806,409	5,247,210	3,389,857	1,198,691
Rye.	187,571	162,041	326,479	446,997
Barley.	125,874	73,395	40,265	144,614

London dates to the 14th July report:

The supplies of English Wheat continue small. Those of Foreign are nearly average. English Sack Flour.—The receipts have been gradually falling short of previous returns, with all but no barrel flour. The agricultural reports are more favorable, the mild genial weather accompanied by heavy rain during the past week, has mitigated the injury done to the Oats, root crops, and grass lands. At Monday's market the show of English Wheat, though of beautiful quality was limited, and prices were fully maintained with a good business passing. American and Canadian wheat are becoming very scarce, and prime sweet parcels command attention at extreme prices. Maize—Some inferior just received from Montreal has been sold at 28s to 29s per 480 lbs. Barrel Flour—Some lots on passage of choice quality have been placed at 23s 6d c. f. and i., and on the spot rather dearer. Floating Grain Cargo Trade—The arrivals off coast are to a fair extent. Wheat has met with moderate attention, and buying proceeds steadily in Odessa Ghirka at 37s 6d to 38s 3d per 492 lbs. For August to September shipments 39s per 492 lbs. has been freely paid. Corn in active demand at an advance of 2s per qr.; from the small quantity afloat and large consumption for feed, buyers are eager. At today's market English and Foreign Wheat met with less attention and was rather cheaper. Barrel Flour—Some small lots of choice extra State, newly arrived, were sold at the high price of 26s per barrel, and forward contracts have been made for September to October delivery at 23s per barrel for best run of Extra State.

Liverpool dates to the 14th July report:

The weather during the past week has been highly favorable for the country, frequent showers with alternate warm sunshine. We have had liberal supplies of Wheat, but moderate of Flour and Indian Corn; the trade has been quiet but firm. At Tuesday's market there was but a moderate demand for Wheat and Flour, our last circular quotations were unchanged. Though the demand for Indian Corn was not important, prices were rather in favor of sellers. In consequence of the election, the attendance at to-day's market was very limited. The few transactions in Wheat and Flour were at Tuesday's quotations. Indian Corn, from scarcity, was 6d per qr. dearer, but the demand was far from active.

		s. d.	a.	s. d.
Flour. Extra State. (per 196 lbs)	22 0	a	22 6	
do Philadelphia and Baltimore.	22 0	a	23 0	
do Ohio.	22 0	a	24 6	
do Canadian.	22 6	a	24 6	
do Sour and Heated.	18 0	a	20 0	
Wheat. Chicago and Milwaukee. (per 100 lbs.)	8 2	a	8 6	
do Amber Iowa.	8 8	a	8 9	
do Red and Amber Winter.	8 4	a	8 10	
do White—Western.	8 9	a	9 3	
do Southern.	9 0	a	10 0	
Indian Corn. Yellow. (per 480 lbs.)	28 9	a	29 0	
do Mixed.	29 9	a	0 0	
Peas. Canadian. (per 504 lbs.)	38 0	a	38 6	
Catmeal. do. (per 240 lbs.)	22 0	a	22 6	

Week ending 8th July, 1865.	56,594 qrs. at 42s. 5d
Same time 1864. . . . .	.. qrs. at 41s. 9d.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Flour. Bbls.	Sacks.	Ind. Corn. Qrs.
United States and Canada. . . .	4,447	..	..	1,909
France, Spain, and Portugal. . .	1,947	..	2,224	..
North Europe.	3,151	..	..	..
Mediterranean and Black Sea. .	2,821	..	..	130
Other Places. . . . .	..	..	..	..
Total for Week.	12,366	..	2,224	2,039
Total since 1st January. . . .	206,185	64,455	185,017	63,493
Same time 1864.	748,868	889,595	809,949	20,181

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 28.

There is less activity in the market this week, with some special exceptions. Upon the eve of the opening of fall trade a greater demand was expected, and the high prices of the past few weeks have been adhered to with such tenacity that trade has fallen off, or rather has not opened as brisk as expected. The high rates for gold prevent any material influence from importations as yet, while a scarcity of goods also tends to keep prices up for the present. Manufacturers still complain that they cannot obtain hands for their mills, although wages are very high. Fine goods of all grades are very desirable and scarce. Heavy goods are offered by some outside parties a little off, though agents are firm. Colored goods, denims, ticks, and stripes of good quality are very desirable. The principal business of the week has been among prints and woolen goods, which are in increased demand.

BROWN SHEETINGS are more abundant, and the prices of the past week have been maintained with some difficulty. This class of goods would be still more abundant were they not withdrawn for bleaching. Fine brown goods are scarce, and firm at previous prices.

BLEACHED GOODS are scarce, and prices have advanced from two to three cents. The demand for fine goods is greater than during the past week, with a smaller supply. New York mills are held at 50; Wamsutta, 47½, and others at 39 to 45.

PRINTS have been in active demand during the last three days, though prices have materially advanced, and a better feeling prevails. Merinoes are held at 31; Sprague's, 29; Amoskeag, 27; and American print works 29.

GINGHAMS are in better demand, and prices have advanced 1 to 1½ cents. Lancaster and Caledonia are held at 34, and Berkshire at 35.

DRILLS, DENIMS, AND TICKS are steady, without change.

CORSET JEANS are scarce and firmer; Amoskeag, 36; Bates Indian Orchard and Pemberton, 27½.

COTTON FLANNELS have materially advanced, with a small stock and better demand. Hamilton is held at 45, Nashua 40, and Naumkeag 42½.

JACONETS and SILECIAS are scarce, and held at higher prices.

We give a table of jobbers' prices in our DAILY BULLETIN, and do not need to repeat them here.

WOOLEN GOODS have been very active, the increased business of last week being more than maintained, though the market is well supplied. All the choice styles of Cassimeres and Doeskins are quickly taken up at steady prices. Flannels and Kentucky Jeans are slightly higher. Balmorals are in good demand, and sales are large as the season approaches.

FOREIGN GOODS are increasing in demand, and in some instances are quite active. The tendency of prices is upward. For nice dress goods the demand is much greater than the supply, and desirable goods are quickly taken. Plain fabrics, French Delaines and Merinoes are more abundant and at nominal prices. Black Alpacos, Coburg, and Italian Cloths are active. Doeskins, Black Cloths and Cloakings are in active demand. Silks are scarce and firm, the demand being much greater than the supply, and goods are taken out of the importers' hands immediately at good prices.

Recent advices from abroad report an advance in prices, with considerable scarcity of goods for importation.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending July 26, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE WEEK.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	1335	334	784
do cotton...	291	149	509
do silk...	236	77	148
do flax...	460	432	879
Miscellaneous dry goods.	559	81	79
Total.....	2874	1073	2398

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	503	319	1330
do cotton...	54	163	95
do silk...	39	22	85
do flax...	91	487	339

Miscellaneous dry goods.	5	3,118	106	38,559	43	4,712
Total.....	692	\$278,523	1067	\$309,615	1872	\$708,417
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	2874	934,157	1073	346,494	2398	790,983
Total th'wn upon mark't.	3566	\$1,212,680	2140	\$656,109	4270	\$1,499,400

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Manufactures of wool...	468	\$145,100	2458	\$1,066,258	925	\$276,773
do cotton...	49	16,664	553	158,026	40	10,960
do silk...	64	89,372	249	260,794	87	123,606
do flax...	323	43,465	990	187,956	417	105,435
Miscellaneous dry goods.	...	...	190	90,996	14	12,345
Total.....	904	\$294,601	4440	\$1,764,030	1483	\$539,119
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	2874	934,157	1073	346,494	2398	790,983
Total entered at the port.	3778	\$1,228,758	5513	\$1,110,524	3881	\$1,329,102

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending July 26, 1865:

DETAILED STATEMENT.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Woolens...	194	\$89,810	Gloves...	7	\$1,704	Lastings...	3	\$1,467
Cloths...	30	14,447	Worsted...	301	77,455	Braids & bds.	35	16,081
Carpetings...	56	12,174	Delaines...	5	3,136	Cot. & w'd.	137	48,094
Blankets...	29	4,752	Hose...	5	1,779			
Shawls...	6	4,315	Worsted y'n.	76	16,188	Total.....	784	\$391,822

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons...	108	\$34,292	Laces...	10	2,125	Hose...	133	13,785
Colored...	106	29,458	Braids & bds.	11	5,977			
Prints...	7	1,850	Gloves...	10	2,237	Total.....	509	\$115,597
Velvets...	3	432	Spool...	116	20,430			

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks...	44	62,598	Shawls...	1	80	Silk & cotton...	13	13,476
Crapes...	4	3,277	Cravats...	3	812			
Velvets...	4	2,383	Raw...	21	23,398	Total.....	148	\$161,943
Ribbons...	20	16,606	Braids & bds.	1	1,002			
Laces...	28	27,743	Silk & w'd.	9	9,213			

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linen...	310	\$165,108	Hdkfs...	40	21,996	Hemp yarn...	1	170
Laces...	1	789	Thread...	26	7,973	Total.....	873	\$196,033

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leath gloves...	3	\$3,245	Embroideries...	5	1,031	Feath & flow...	9	830
Kid gloves...	5	8,061	Corsets...	4	1,332	Susp & elast...	3	1,109
Clothing...	43	4,088	Straw goods...	2	69	Total.....	79	\$36,198

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Woolens...	254	\$103,991	Gloves...	4	1,409	Worst. yarn...	8	3,503
Cloths...	42	19,920	Worsted...	579	22,975	Braids & bds.	11	5,959
Carpeting...	12	5,100	Delaines...	72	37,612	Cot & w'd.	212	77,965
Blankets...	45	6,276	Hose...	17	7,056			
Shawls...	21	21,112	Merinos...	43	18,904	Total.....	1330	\$535,953

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons...	45	\$5,962	Laces...	1	486	Hose...	14	3,721
Colored...	25	6,339	Braids & bds.	4	1,571			
Prints...	2	273	Handkerf's...	1	212	Total.....	95	\$23,438
Ginghams...	1	214	Gloves...	2	755			

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks...	33	\$43,786	Ribbons...	19	18,642	Silk & worst...	3	2,065
Pongees...	12	2,379	Laces...	4	2,038	Silk & cotton...	3	2,579
Crapes...	2	1,322	Gloves...	1	504			
Velvets...	7	6,787	Hose...	1	402	Total.....	85	\$51,005

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linen...	324	\$56,417	Handkfs...	3	1,329	Thread...	1	283
Laces...	1	280				Total.....	329	\$58,309

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kid gloves...	1	\$305	Embroideries...	1	384	Sus. & elas...	4	1,784
Mattings...	2	161	Straw goods...	26	1,172	Total.....	43	4,712
Oil cloth...	9	906						

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Woolens...	131	\$51,410	Shawls...	23	31,803	Merinoes...	27	15,469
Cloths...	26	9,159	Worsted...	217	86,314	Cot & w'd.	104	36,899
Carpeting...	3	944	Delaines...	1	462			
Blankets...	403	43,813				Total.....	925	276,773

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

Cottons...	18	\$4,338	Prints...	4	2,373	Muslins...	10	1,731
Colored...	8	2,038				Total.....	40	10,960

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Silks...	60	\$94,309	Ribbons...	25	26,513	Laces...	1	1,633
Velvets...	1	1,361				Total.....	87	123,606

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Linen...	404	\$101,972	Thread...	13	3,463			
			Total.....	417	105,435			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Corsets...	6	6,469	Straw goods...	2	1,601	Sus. and elas...	6	4,275
						Total.....	14	12,945

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 ¢ cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Market steady.

Pot, 1st sort. 100 lb. 7 50
Pearl, 1st sort. 7 75 @ 8 50

Anchor—Duty: 2½ ¢ cent ad val.

Of 209 lb and upward. 12½ @ 13

Barilla—Duty free.

Teneriffe. 1 ¢ ton. @ ..

Beeswax—Duty, 20 ¢ cent ad val.

Dull and nominal.

Yellow, Western and South. 50 @ 58

Bones—Duty, on invoice 10 ¢ cent.

Rio Grande shin. 1 ¢ ton 35 .. @ ..

Bread—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Pilot. 1 ¢ lb. @ 5½

Navy. 1 ¢ lb. @ 4½

Crackers. 9 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 ¢ cent; hogs hair, 1 ¢ lb.

American, gray and white. 45 @ 1 50

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2½ ¢ cent; spermaceti and wax, 8 ¢ cent; stearine and adamantine, 5 ¢ cent ad val.

Quiet and firm.

Sperm, plain. 35 @ ..

Sperm, patent. 45 @ 50

Stearic. 30 @ 31

Adamantine (boxes) (light weights). 22 @ 24

Cement—Rosendale. 1 ¢ bbl. 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2½ ¢ cent ad val.

One inch and upward. 9 @ 9½

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 ¢ ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 ¢ cent of 28 bushels of 80 lb to the bushel.

Market firm.

Liverpool Orrel. 1 ¢ ton of 2,240 lb. @ ..

Liverpool House Cannel. @ ..

Nova Scotia. @ ..

Anthracite, by dealers 1 ¢ ton of 2,000 lb. 8 50 @ 9 50

Cocoa—Duty, 3 ¢ cent ad val.

Caracas. (in bond). @ ..

Maracaibo. @ ..

Guayaquil. 55 @ 60

Para. 20 @ ..

St. Domingo. @ ..

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 ¢ cent ad val.; all other 10 ¢ cent ad valorem in addition.

Large shipments reported from Rio—some 75,000 bags being now on the way to this market—with a large stock in Rio. have stopped business and depressed prices. The subjoined quotations are for the most part nominal.

Java. currency. 38 @ 34½

Rio, prime. gold. 22 @ ..

do good. cash. 21½ @ ..

do fair. duty. 20 @ 20½

do ordinary. paid. 18½ @ 19

do fair to good cargoes. 19½ @ 20½

do fair to good cargoes (gold, in bond). 14½ @ 15½

Laguayra. currency. 31½ @ 32½

Maracaibo. 29 @ 31½

Jamaica. 28½ @ 29½

St. Domingo. gold. 18½ @ 19

do (in bond). gold. 13½ @ 14

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2½ ¢ cent; old copper, 2 ¢ cent; manufactured, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 2½ ¢ cent ad val. All cash.

American ingot has slightly advanced; sales of the week 800,000 pounds.

Sheathing, new. 45 @ ..

Sheathing, &c. old. 25 @ ..

Sheathing, yellow. 30 @ ..

Pig, Chile. @ ..

Boltz. 45 @ ..

Braziers. 40 @ ..

American ingot. 29½ @ 30

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3 ¢ cent; untarred Manila, 2½ ¢ cent; other untarred, 3½ ¢ cent ad val.

Manila. 22½ @ 23½

Tarred America. 19 @ ..

Bolt Rope, Russia. 27 @ ..

Corks—Duty, 50 ¢ cent ad val.

1st regular, quarts. 50 @ 52

2nd regular, pints. 40 @ 41

Mineral. 52 @ 54

Phal. 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 ¢ cent; Gallon, 6 ¢ cent; Alum, 60 ¢ cent; 100 lb. 20 ¢ cent; Argols, 6 ¢ cent; Benzoin, 20 ¢ cent; Assafetida, 20 ¢ cent; Antimony, 20 ¢ cent; Crude Sulphur, 30 ¢ cent; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent; Balsam Capivi, 20 ¢ cent; Balsam Tolu, 30 ¢ cent; Balsam Peru, 50 ¢ cent; Callisaya Bark, 30 ¢ cent; Bi Carb. Soda, 14 ¢ cent; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 ¢ cent; Bleaching Powder, 30 ¢ cent; Borax, 10 ¢ cent; Crude Brimstone, 36 ¢ cent; Roll Brimstone, 10 ¢ cent; Flor Sulphur, 20 ¢ cent; and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30 ¢ cent; Refined Camphor, 40 ¢ cent; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 ¢ cent; Castor Oil, \$1 gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6 ¢ cent; Caustic Soda, 14 ¢ cent; Citric Acid, 10 ¢ cent; Copperas, 4 ¢ cent; Cream Tartar, 10 ¢ cent; Cubebs, 10 ¢ cent; Cutch, 10 ¢ cent; Chamomile Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 ¢ cent; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzoin and Gamboge, 10 ¢ cent; Ginseng, 20 ¢ cent; Gum Arabic, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 ¢ cent per lb.; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75 ¢ cent; Ipecac and Jalap, 50 ¢ cent; Lie. Paste, 10 ¢ cent; Manna, 25 ¢ cent; Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 ¢ cent; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 gallon; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 ¢ cent; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5 ¢ cent; Red do, 10 ¢ cent; Rhubarb, 50 ¢ cent; Sal Soda, 14 ¢ cent; Sal Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Salub. Morphine, \$2 50; Tartaric Acid, 20 ¢ cent; Verdigris, 6 ¢ cent; Sal Ammoniac, 20 ¢ cent; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 ¢ lb.; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Market more active, especially for chemical

Aloes, Cape. 25 @ ..

Aloes, Socotrine. 85 @ ..

Alum. 50 @ 70

Annato, fair to prime. 50 @ 70

Antimony, Regulus of. 35 @ 40

Argols, Crude, Oporto. 29 @ 40

Argols, Refined. 4 @ ..

Arsenic, Powdered. 25 @ 40

Assafetida. 64½ @ 70

Balsam Capivi. 2 @ 60

Balsam Peru. 1 @ 75

Bark, Callisaya. 8 @ 8

Berries, Parisian. 22 @ 31

Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle. 60 @ 65

Bi Chromate Potash. 3½ @ ..

Bleaching Powder. 30 @ 31

Borax, Refined. 62 50 @ 65 00

Brimstone, Crude. 5 @ ..

Brimstone, Am. Roll. 61 @ 85

Brimstone, Ebor Sulphur. 95 @ 1 00

Camphor, Crude, (in bond). 1 @ 1 70

Cantharides. 18 @ 19

Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk. 3 15 @ 3 40

Castor Oil (cases). 3 25 @ 3 30

Chamomile Flowers. 30 @ 50

Chlorate Potash. 36 @ 36½

Caustic Soda. 59 @ 59½

Citric Acid. 62 @ ..

Cochineal, Honduras. 90 @ ..

Cochineal, Mexican. 75 @ 77½

Copperas, American. 14 @ ..

Cream Tartar, prime. 38 @ ..

Cubebs, East India. 45 @ ..

Cutch. 12½ @ 13½

Epsom Salts. 12 @ 14

Extract Logwood. 60 @ 80

Flowers, Benzoin. 7½ @ 8

Gambier. 95 @ 1 00

Gamboge. 82½ @ 92½

Ginseng, Southern and Western. 65 @ 85

Gum Arabic, Picked. 22 @ 25

Gum Arabic, Sorts. 1 00 @ ..

Gum Benzoin. 22 @ 30

Gum Kowrie, good to prime rough. 19 @ 20

Gum Gedda. 36 @ ..

Gum Damar. 70 @ ..

Gum Myrrh, East India. 40 @ 45

Gum Myrrh, Turkey. 85 @ 1 00

Gum Senegal. 3 12½ @ 3 15

Gum Tragacanth. 5 50 @ ..

Gum Tracanth, white flakey. 3 00 @ 3 50

Hyd. Potash, French and English. 40 @ 76

Iodine, Resublimed. 45 @ 42

Ipecacuanas, Brazil. 22 @ 24

Jalap. 38 @ 38

Lac Dye, good and fine. 30 @ ..

Licorice Paste, China. 84 @ 9

Licorice Paste, Sicily. 9 @ ..

Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid. 1 00 @ 1 25

Licorice Paste, Greek. @ ..

Madder, Dutch. @ ..

Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do. @ ..

Manna, large flake. @ ..

Manna, small flake. @ ..

Manna, Sorts.

Nutgalls Blue Aleppo. 80 @ 90

Oil Anis. 2 75 @ ..

Oil Cassia. 5 00 @ 5 50

Oil Bergamot. 8 25 @ ..

Oil Lemon. 5 00 @ 5 50

Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin. 5 50 @ ..

Opium, Turkey. (gold) 6 00 @ ..

Oxalic Acid. 1 00 @ 65

Phosphorus. 354 @ 37½

Prussiate Potash. 58 @ ..

Quicksilver. (gold) 3 00 @ ..

Rhubarb, China. 21 @ 20

Sal Etrus. 94 @ ..

Sal Ammoniac, Refined. 24 @ 2½

Sal Soda, Newcastle. 40 @ ..

Sarsaparilla, Hond. 25 @ ..

Sarsaparilla, Mex. 60 @ ..

Seneca Root. 24 @ ..

Senna, Alexandria. 15 @ 22

Senna, East India. 50 @ 62½

Shell Lac. 24 @ 2½

Soda Ash (80 ¢ cent). (gold) 40 @ ..

Sugar Lead, White. 2 25 @ 2 30

Sugar Lead, Brown. 8 10 @ ..

Sulphate Quinine. 29 @ 30

Tartaric Acid. (gold) 18½ @ ..

Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold). 18½ @ ..

Vitriol, Blue. @ ..

Duck—Duty, 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Ravens, Light. 16 00 @ ..

Ravens, Heavy. 22 00 @ ..

Scotch, Goreck, No. 1. 26 00 @ ..

Cotton, Phenix, No. 1. 95 @ ..

Dye Woods—Duty free.

Quiet and steady.

Camwood. (gold). 150 00 @ ..

Fustic, Cuba. 45 00 @ 48 00

Fustic, Tampico. @ ..

Fustic, Tabasco. @ ..

Fustic, Savanilla. (gold). 21 60

Fustic, Maracaibo. do @ ..

Logwood, Laguna. 20 00 @ ..

Logwood, Campeachy. (gold) 19 00 @ ..

Logwood, Hond. (gold) 26 00 @ 27 00

Logwood, Tabasco. (gold) 25 00 @ ..

Logwood, St. Domingo. (gold) 14 00 @ 15 00

Logwood, Jamaica. (gold) 60 00 @ 65 00

Lima Wood. (gold) 30 00 @ ..

Harwood. (gold) 47 00 @ ..

Sapan Wood, Manila. @ ..

Feathers—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Prime Western. 70 @ ..

do Tennessee. @ ..

Fire Crackers—Duty: \$1 ¢ box of 40 packs.

Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, (cash). 3 75 @ 4 00

Fish—Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon, \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 ¢ bbl.; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs

Lynx.....	1 50	@	2 00
Marten, Dark.....	2 00	@	5 00
Opossum.....	3	@	10
Raccoon.....	30	@	60
Skunk, Black.....	30	@	50
do Striped.....	15	@	55
do White.....	2	@	8
Gold Prices.			
Goat, Curacao, No. 1.....	35	@	37 1/2
do Buenos Ayres.....	36	@	37 1/2
do Vera Cruz.....	45	@	47 1/2
do Tampico.....	45	@	47 1/2
do Matamoros.....	42 1/2	@	45
do Payta.....	35	@	37 1/2
do Madras.....	45	@	47 1/2
do Cawnpore.....	45	@	47 1/2
do Cape.....	35	@	37 1/2
Deer Skins, in merchantable order.			
Deer, San Juan and Chagres per lb.....	40	@	50
do Bolivar City.....	30	@	32 1/2
do Honduras.....	50	@	52 1/2
do Sisal.....	45	@	47 1/2
do Para.....	45	@	47 1/2
do Missouri.....	45	@	47 1/2
Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x36 inches 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2 1/2; over that, and not over 24x30, 3 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per lb.			
American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.			
6x 8 to 8x10.....	5 50	@	7 25
8x11 to 10x15.....	6 00	@	7 75
11x14 to 12x18.....	6 50	@	9 25
12x19 to 16x24.....	7 00	@	9 50
18x22 to 20x30.....	7 50	@	11 75
20x31 to 24x36.....	9 00	@	14 50
24x31 to 24x36.....	10 00	@	16 00
25x36 to 30x44.....	11 00	@	17 00
30x46 to 32x48.....	12 00	@	18 00
32x50 to 32x56.....	13 00	@	20 00
Above.....	15 00	@	24 00
(The above is subject to a discount of 40 per cent 45 per cent.)			
French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.			
(Subject to a discount of 35 @ 40 per cent.)			
Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.			
Rather more doing.			
Calcutta, light and heavy.....	26 1/2	@	27 1/2
Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.			
Calcutta, standard.....	21 1/2	@	21 1/2
Rather more doing.			
Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 per cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent ad val.			
Blasting (A).....	6 50	@	6 50
Shipping and Mining.....	6 50	@	6 50
Rifle.....	8 50	@	8 50
Sporting, in 1 lb canisters.....	45	@	1 15
Hair—Duty FREE.			
Rio Grande, mixed.....	30	@	31
Buenos Ayres, mixed.....	27	@	28
Hog, Western, unwashed.....	10	@	12
Hay—North River, Shipping 100 lb.....			
1 00	a	1 05	
Market very firm. New arriving freely; selling at 90 for prime.			
Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$75; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.			
Firm; sales 11,000 bales Manila, to arrive, 10c, gold.			
American, Dressed.....	255 00	@	265 00
do Undressed.....	165 00	@	175 00
Russia, Clean.....	350 00	@	400 00
Jute.....	175 00	@	190 00
Manila..... (gold).....	10	@	10
Sisal.....	13 1/2	@	14
Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 per cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. (Nominal.)			
There has been a considerable revival of business the past week, and gold prices have slightly improved.			
Cash—Gold—			
B. A., 20 @ 26 lb selected.....	17	@	20
Rio Grande, 20 @ 23 lb, selected.....	16	@	16 1/2
R. G. & B. A. Green Salted Cow.....	15	@	9
Rio Nunez.....	15	@	19
Gambia and Bissau.....	16	@	19
Orinoco.....	16	@	19
San Juan, etc.....	14 1/2	@	15 1/2
Savanna, etc.....	12	@	12 1/2
Maracalibo, Salted.....	11	@	11 1/2
do Dry.....	13 1/2	@	14
Maranhao, Dry Salted Ox and Cow.....	12	@	12 1/2
Pernambuco, Dry Salted.....	13	@	13 1/2
Bahia, Dry.....	13	@	13 1/2
do Dry Salted.....	11	@	12
Matamoros.....	15	@	15 1/2
do Dry Salted.....	12	@	13
Tampico.....	13 1/2	@	14
Vera Cruz.....	14	@	14 1/2
Porto Cabello.....	18	@	18 1/2
Mioz.....	18	@	18 1/2
Rio Hache.....	11	@	11 1/2
Bogota.....	14	@	14 1/2
Truxillo.....	18	@	18 1/2
St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt Dry.....	11	@	11 1/2
Curacao.....	11	@	11 1/2
California, Dry.....	16	@	16 1/2
California, Dry.....	12	@	12 1/2
California, Green Salted (Guiney).....	10	@	11
Dry Western.....	7	@	8
Green Salted Country and West'n.....	9	@	10
City Slaughter.....	9	@	10
City Slaughter, Association.....	9	@	10
Penang Cow.....	9	@	10
Manila Buffalo.....	9	@	10

Calcutta Buffalo.....	2	@	2
Calcutta Kips, Slaughter.....	2	@	2
Calcutta Kips, Dead Green.....	2	@	2
Singapore.....	2	@	2
Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.			
Cuba..... (duty paid).....	1 30	@	1 23 1/2
do..... (in bond).....	2	@	2
Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb.			
The accounts from growing districts are very unfavorable, and the market has materially improved—a large speculative and brewing business has been done within a day or two.			
Crop of 1864.....	20	@	40
do of 1863.....	10	@	25
Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE.			
Ox, Rio Grande.....	13 00	@	18 00
Ox, American, selected.....	13 00	@	15 00
India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.			
Para, Fine.....	70	@	70
Para, Medium.....	60	@	60
Para, Coarse.....	50	@	50
East India.....	48	@	50
Carthage, etc.....	48	@	50
Guayaquil.....	48	@	50
Indigo—Duty FREE.			
Jobbing business only.			
Bengal.....	1 65	@	2 40
Oude.....	1 30	@	1 60
Kurpan.....	1 10	@	1 70
Madras.....	75	@	1 40
Manila.....	90	@	1 40
Guatemala.....	1 30	@	1 70
Caracas..... (gold).....	85	@	90
Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, 99 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.			
There has been a large movement in American; sales, 10,000 tons.			
Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton.....	40 00	@	45 00
Pig, American, No. 1.....	37 00	@	38 00
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold).....	92 50	@	92 50
Bar Swedes, assorted sizes.			
do do do do Common.....	100 00	@	105 00
do do do do Common.....	90 00	@	95 00
Scotch, English.....	135 00	@	140 00
Ovals and Half Round, English.....	127 50	@	137 50
Band, English.....	132 50	@	137 50
Horse Shoe.....	130 00	@	140 00
Rods, English, 5-8 to 3-16 inch.....	102 50	@	130 00
Hoop, English.....	135 00	@	140 00
Nail Rod.....	94	@	104
Sheet, Russia.....	24	@	25
Sheet, English, Single, Double and Treble.....	6	@	10
do Am. do do do do.....	6 1/2	@	9 1/2
Rails, English..... (gold).....	57 00	@	57 00
do American.....	55 00	@	90 00
Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.			
East India, Prime.....	3 00	@	4 00
East India, Billiard Ball.....	4 50	@	4 50
African, West Coast, Prime.....	2 75	@	3 75
African, Serivellos, West Coast.....	1 75	@	2 75
Laths—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.			
Firm.			
Eastern.....	2 25	@	2 25
Lead—Duty, Pig, 2 1/2 cents per lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.			
Firm.			
Gales.....	10 00	@	10 00
Spanish.....	9 00	@	9 12 1/2
German, Refined.....	9 00	@	9 12 1/2
English.....	9 00	@	9 25
Bar.....	12	@	12
Pipe and Sheet.....	14	@	14
Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 80 per cent ad val.			
Firm; fair inquiry.			
Oak, (slaughter), light.....	33	@	36
do middle.....	40	@	43
do heavy.....	41	@	44
do crop.....	38	@	51
Hemlock, middle, R. Grande & B. Ayres.....	32	@	33
do middle, California.....	31 1/2	@	32 1/2
do middle, Orinoco, etc.....	29	@	30
do light, R. Grande & B. Ayres.....	29	@	30
do light, California.....	27 1/2	@	29 1/2
do light, Orinoco, etc.....	27	@	28
do heavy, R. Grande & B. Ayres.....	32	@	33
do heavy, California.....	31 1/2	@	32 1/2
do heavy, Orinoco, etc.....	29	@	30
do poor damaged.....	25	@	25 1/2
do poor damaged.....	20	@	21
do upper, in rough, slaughter.....	25	@	27
Oak, upper, in rough, slaughter.....	30	@	35
Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.			
Quiet.			
Rockland, common.....	1 30	@	1 30
do lump.....	1 60	@	1 60
Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty.			
Lumber, 20 per cent ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.			
More demand, and prices advancing.			
Spruce, Eastern.....	13 00	@	20 00
Bird's-Eye Maple, Logs sup. feet.....	8	@	10
Black Walnut, Logs.....	18	@	25
Black Walnut, Crotches.....	22	@	25
Bik Walnut, Figured and Blistered.....	22	@	25
Yellow Pine Timber.....	70 00	@	70 00
White Oak, Logs.....	45 00	@	55 00
White Oak, Plank.....	21 00	@	23 00
White Pine Shipping Boards.....	21 00	@	23 00

STAVES—			
White oak, pipe, extra.....	160 00	@	160 00
do pipe, heavy.....	130 00	@	130 00
White oak, pipe, light.....	110 00	@	110 00
do pipe, culls.....	70 00	@	70 00
do hhd., extra.....	130 00	@	130 00
do hhd., heavy.....	110 00	@	110 00
do hhd., light.....	70 00	@	70 00
do hhd., culls.....	50 00	@	50 00
do bbl., extra.....	125 00	@	125 00
do bbl., heavy.....	90 00	@	90 00
do bbl., light.....	55 00	@	55 00
do bbl., culls.....	35 00	@	35 00
Red oak, hhd., heavy.....	70 00	@	70 00
do hhd., light.....	40 00	@	40 00
do hhd., culls.....	130 00	@	130 00
HEADING—white oak, hhd.....			
Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.			
Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot.....	75	@	1 10
do St. Domingo, ordinary.....	17	@	20
do logs.....	75	@	1 00
do Port-au-Platt, crotches.....	14 1/2	@	20
do Port-au-Platt, logs.....	18	@	25
do Nuevitas.....	15	@	25
do Manzanilla.....	18	@	25
do Mexican.....	20	@	23
Honduras (American wood).....	15	@	23
Cedar, Nuevitas.....	20	@	23
do Manzanilla.....	17	@	20
do Mexican.....	15	@	17
do Florida.....	150	@	2 00
Rosewood, Rio Janeiro.....	5	@	8
do Bahia.....	4	@	6
Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.			
There has been a large business; the sales of the week amount to about 3,000 hhd., mainly Cuba and Porto Rico.			
New Orleans.....	70	@	85
Porto Rico.....	45	@	65
Cuba Muscovado.....	40	@	45
do Claved.....	60	@	65
English Islands.....	60	@	65
Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb (Cash).			
Cut, 4d. @ 60d.....	5 00	@	5 00
Clinch.....	6 00	@	6 25
Horse shoe, forged (5d).....	30	@	30
Copper.....	50	@	50
Yellow metal.....	30	@	30
Zinc.....	20	@	20
Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 30 per cent ad val. Tar and turpentine, product of the British North American Provinces, free. (All cash.)			
The market is steady. Rosins are arriving freely.			
Turpentine, North County, soft.....	8 50	@	9 50
do Wilmington, etc.....	8 50	@	9 50
Tar, Washington and New Bern.....	4 50	@	5 00
do foreign.....	6 00	@	6 00
Pitch, city, No. 1.....	5 75	@	6 00
Rosin, common.....	6 25	@	9 00
do strained and No. 2, (in yd).....	6 00	@	12 00
do No. 1.....	6 25	@	9 00
Rosin, Pale and Extra.....	13 50	@	16 00
Spirits turpentine, Am.....	1 45	@	1 50
Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val.			
Market nominal.			
City thin oblong, in bbls.....	50 00	@	55 00
do in bags.....	50 00	@	52 00
Western thin oblong, in bags.....	50 00	@	50 10
Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 per cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries), 20 per cent ad valorem.			
The accounts of the depredations of the Shenandoah in the whale fleet, has caused the stock of whale and sperm to be withdrawn from market, and Lard Oil has advanced.			
Olive, Marseilles (gold).....	4 15	@	4 25
do in casks.....	4 15	@	4 25
Palm, (gold).....	4 15	@	4 25
Linseed, city.....	1 17	@	1 20
Whale.....	1 05	@	1 10
do bleached winter.....	1 28	@	1 25
Sperm, crude.....	1 80	@	1 85
do winter, unbleached.....	2 15	@	2 20
Lard oil, prime, winter.....	1 95	@	2 00
Red oil, city distilled.....	90	@	1 90
Bank and shore.....	90	@	1 90
Straits.....	90	@	1 90
Paraffine, 25 — 30 gr. deodorized.....	55	@	55
Kerosene..... (free).....	70	@	71
Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whitening, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 50 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 12 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, 15 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 cents ad val. Chinese clay, extra; Venetian red and vermilion 25 cents per ad val.; white chalk, 10 per 100 lb.			
Litharge, American.....	13	@	13
Lead, red, American.....	13	@	13
do white, American, pure, in oil.....	13	@	14
do white, American, pure, dry.....	13	@	00
Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1.....	7 1/2	@	8
do white, American, No. 1, in oil.....	8	@	10
Ochre, French, dry.....	2 50	@	8 25
do ground in oil.....	9	@	10
Spanish brown, dry.....	1 95	@	1 50
do ground in oil.....	8	@	9
Paris white, English, No. 1.....	3	@	9
Whitening, American.....	2 00	@	2 25
Vermilion, Chinese.....	1 25	@	1 30
do Trieste.....	1 18	@	1 20
do American.....	1 25	@	1 30
do (American), common.....	35	@	40
Venetian red, No. 1.....	35	@	8 50
Carmino, city made.....	19 00	@	20 00
China clay.....	38 00	@	40 00
Chalk.....	10	@	10

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.
Is higher, and closed firmer, especially for crude, with more doing.

Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity... 34 @ 35
Refined, free... 68 @ 70
do in bond... 58 @ 54
Naphtha, refined... 50 @ 52
Residuum... 10 00 @

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 30 cent ad val.
Blue Nova Scotia... 1 ton @
White Nova Scotia... 3 75
Calcined, eastern... 2 40
Calcined, city mills... 2 50

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The speculative excitement in Pork has increased, and nearly every article of Provisions has improved in price. Beef, though not advanced, has been quite active. Butter and Cheese were buoyant to-day.

Beef, plain mess... 9 00 @ 12 00
do mess, extra, (new)... 12 00 @ 14 00
do prime mess... nominal.
do India... nominal.
do India mess... nominal.
Pork, prime mess, (new)... 26 00 @ 27 00
do clear, (new)... nominal.
do mess, West'n, (1 year old and new)... 29 00 @ 34 50
do prime, West'n, (old and new)... 25 00 @
do thin mess... nominal.
Lard, in bbls... 20 @ 24
Hams, pickled... 21 @ 22
do dry salted... 20 @ 24
Shoulders, pickled... 16 @ 17
do dry salted... 15 @ 16
Beef hams... 28 00 @ 31 00
Butter, Western... 23 @ 31
do N. York State dairies, new... 30 @ 35
do Orange County... 35 @ 40
Cheese, common to choice, (new)... 10 @ 16

Rice—Duty: cleaned 24 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.

There has been a good business, and the market closes firmer.

Carolina... 10 00 @ 10 75
East India, dressed... 9 50 @ 10 00
Patna, cargo styles... @

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.

Turks Islands... 52 @ 56
Cadiz... 1 70 @ 1 90
Liverpool ground... 1 70 @ 1 90
do fine, Ashton's... 3 60
do fine, Worthington's... 3 00
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's... 3 00 @ 3 00
do fine, Marshall's... @ 3 00

Salt-petre—Duty: crude, 24 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.

Refined, pure... (cash)... 24
Crude... (cash)... 14 @ 15
Nitrate soda... (cash)... 5 @ 6

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.

The sales include a cargo of Calcutta Linseed at \$3 21, gold.

Clover... 23 a 26
Timothy, reaped... 35 a 45
Canary... 4 50 a 5 50
Linseed, American, clean... 2 10 a 2 40
do American, rough... 3 10 a
do Calcutta (at Boston)... 3 12 a 3 14
do Bombay (at New York)... a

Shot—Duty: 24 cents per lb.

Drop... a 14
Buck... a 15

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent.

Tasties, No. 1 @ 3... 13 50 a 14 00
Tayasams, superior, No. 1 @ 2... 12 00 a 12 50
do medium, No. 3 @ 4... 10 50 a 11 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2... 13 25 a 13 50
do usual reel... none.
Japan, superior... 13 50 a 14 00
do No. 1 @ 8... 11 00 a 12 50
China thrown... 17 50 a 21 00

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val. Market firm.

Castile (gold)... 17 a

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per 100 lb.
Plates, foreign... (cash)... 9 a 94
do domestic... 9 a 94

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (All cash.)
Fair, jobbing inquiry only.

Cassia, gold... 75 @
do (in bond)... 24 @ 25
Ginger, race and African... 20 @ 24
Mace... 1 10 @ 1 15
Nutmegs, No. 1... 1 20 @ 1 25
Pepper... 31 @ 32
do gold (in bond)... 64 @ 7
Pimento, Jamaica... 23 @ 24
do (in bond)... 35 @ 37 1/2
Cloves... 35 @ 37 1/2

Spirits—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$8 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50.

Domestic whisky has further improved, closing quiet
Brandy, Cognac... 4 50 @ 9 00
do Rochelle... 4 25 @ 4 60
Rum, St. Croix... 3 25 @

Gin, Holland... 2 60 @ 3 10
Whiskey, Scotch... 3 50 @ 4 00
Domestic Liquors—Cash.
Alcohol, 50 and 95 cent... 4 00 @ 2 25
Brandy, gin, and pure spirits... @ 2 35
Rum, pure... @ 2 11
Whisky... 2 10 @

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 24 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 34 cent per lb and 10 cent ad val. (Store prices.)

English, cast. (3d & 1st qly)... 19 @ 24
do spring... (2d & 1st qly)... 12 @ 14
do blister... (2d & 1st qly)... 13 @ 20
do machinery... 14 @ 16
German... (3d & 1st qly)... 15 @ 17
American blister... 12 @ 14
do cast, hammered... 20 @ 22
do cast, rolled... 13 @ 16
do spring... 12 @ 14
Milan, (in bond)... @

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

The market for raw Sugars is firmer, and refined a shade easier.

New Orleans... 13 @ 16
do clarified... @
St. Croix... @
Porto Rico... 13 @ 16
Cuba, Muscovado... 13 @ 16
do fair refining... 11 @
do good refining... 12 @ 14
do fair to good grocery... 13 @ 14
do box, Nos. 7 @ 10... 11 @ 12 1/2
do box, Nos. 11 @ 12... 12 @ 13
do box, Nos. 13 @ 15... 13 @ 14 1/2
do box, Nos. 16 @ 18... 14 @ 16
do box, Nos. 19 @ 20... 16 @ 17
White... 16 @ 17
Manila... 11 @
Brazil, brown... 11 @ 11 1/2
Melado... 7 @ 9
Stuarts' loaf... @ 20 1/2
do best crushed... @ 19 1/2
do granulated... @ 19 1/2
do ground... @ 19 1/2
do white-A... @ 19 1/2
do yellow-C... @ 17 1/2

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Sielly... 110 00 a 135 00

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market closes easier, but active.

American, prime, country and city... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Teas—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

The market has been active at advanced prices for Oologs.

Hyson... 1 00 @ 1 55
Young Hyson... 85 @ 1 70
Gunpowder and Imp... 1 10 @ 1 85
Hyson Skin and Twankay... 85 @ 85
Japan (uncolored)... 95 @ 1 20
Oolong... 75 @ 1 50
Souchong and Congou... 55 @ 1 50

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val. Plate and sheets and terne plates, 24 cents per lb.

Market steady.

Banca... (gold)... 28 @ 26 1/2
Straits... (gold)... 24 @ 26 1/2
English... (gold)... 24 @ 24 1/2
Plates, charcoal I. C... 13 00 @
do I. C. coke... 10 25 @ 12
Terne, coke... 9 50 @ 10 00
do charcoal... 13 25 @ 18 50

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb.

A very active demand has prevailed, with an upward tendency for leaf.

Kentucky... 6 a 9
Lugs and low leaf... 10 @ 16
Medium to good... 18 @ 20
Fine to select... 18 @ 20

Seed Leaf—

Connecticut and N. York, fillers... 7 @ 10
do do wrappers... 15 @ 80
do do run'g lots... 12 @ 15
Pennsylvania and Ohio, fillers... 6 @ 7
do do wrappers... 10 @ 15
do do running lots... 9 @ 11

Foreign—

Havana, wrappers... (duty paid) 1 20 @ 2 00
do assorted... (duty paid) 1 00 @ 1 50
do fillers... (duty paid) 90 @ 1 10
Yara, assorted... (duty paid) 80 @ 1 00
Cuba, assorted... (duty paid) 70 @ 80
St. Domingo, assorted (in bond)... 6 @ 20
Ambelema, Giron, and Carmen (in bond)... 6 @ 20

Manufactured—Tax paid.

5's and 7's—best... @
do medium... @
do common... @
10's and 12's—Best... 55 @ 62 1/2
do medium... 50 @ 55
do common... 37 1/2 @ 45
Half pounds, bright—best... @
do medium... @
do common... @

82's... @
Negrohead twist, (Western)... @
do (city made)... @

Pounds (Western)—extra fine, bright... 1 00 @ 1 05
do do Fine... 90 @ 1 00

Pounds (Western)—medium... 80 @ 85
do do common... 65 @ 75
Pounds (Virginia)—extra fine, bright... @
do do fine... @
do do medium... @
Navy pounds—best... 65 @ 70
do medium... 60 @ 65
do common... 50 @ 60

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 3 cent ad val.

Market firm; moderate inquiry.

South Sea... 1 80 @ 1 25
North west coast... @
Ochotak... 1 40 @
Arctic... 1 40 @

Wine—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 cent ad val.

Madeira... 5 50 @ 15 00
Sherry... 4 00 @ 18 00
Port... 3 00 @ 11 00
Burgundy port... 1 75 @ 2 40
Lisbon... 2 00 @ 2 00
Sicily maderia... 1 80 @ 2 00
Red, Spanish and Sicily... 1 60 @ 1 90
Marselles maderia... 1 75 @ 1 90
do port... 1 85 @ 2 00
Malaga, dry... (gold)... @ 1 15
do sweet... (gold)... @ 1 10
Claret, low grades... (gold)... 85 00 @ 50 00
do low grades... (gold)... 2 75 @ 3 00

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.

No. 0 to 18... 30 cent off list.
No. 19 to 36... 40 cent off list.
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plata... 7 @ 8

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market has been very active throughout the week, and prices tending upwards with quick sales.

American, Saxony fleece... 65 @ 75
do full blood Merino... 63 @ 67 1/2
do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino... 63 @ 65
do native and 1/2 Merino... 60 @ 63
Extra, pulled... 68 @ 70
Superfine, pulled... 65 @ 68
No. 1, pulled... 60 @ 63
California, fine, unwashed... 42 @ 44
do common, unwashed... 35 @ 38
Peruvian, unwashed... 32 1/2 @ 35
Chilian Merino, unwashed... 63 @ 65
do Nestiza, unwashed... 30 @ 33
Valparaiso, unwashed... 27 @ 30
S. American Merino, unwashed... 32 @ 35
do Nestiza, unwashed... 32 @ 35
do common, washed... 25 @ 27
do Entre Rios, washed... 45 @ 47
do Creole, unwashed... 35 @ 40
do Cordova, washed... 35 @ 65
Cape Good Hope, unwashed... 83 @ 87
East India, washed... 25 @ 35
African, unwashed... 25 @ 35
do washed... 35 @ 50
Mexican, unwashed... 25 @ 35
Texas... 30 @ 40
Smyrna, unwashed... 25 @ 32
do washed... 42 @ 45
Syrian, unwashed... 27 @ 32

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet, 24 cents per lb.

Sheet... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Freights—

The shipments of Breadstuffs have nearly ceased, but we notice shipments of about 3,000 bales Cotton by steamer at \$4, and a little by packet at \$4.

To LIVERPOOL: s. d. a. d.

Cotton... 1 @ 1 1/2
Flour... 7 6 @ 10 00
Heavy goods... 10 00 @ 15 00
Corn, bulk and bags... @ 4
Wheat, bulk and bags... @ 4
Beef... @ 3 6
Pork... @ 2 9

To LONDON:

Heavy goods... @ 17 6
Oil... 15 @ 20
Flour... 5 00 @ 2 0
Petroleum... @ 3 6
Beef... @ 2 9
Pork... @ 6
Wheat, in ship's bags... @ 5
Corn, bulk and bags... @ 24

To GLASGOW:

Flour... 1 06 @
Wheat... @
Corn, bulk and bags... @
Petroleum... @
Heavy goods... @ 20 00
Oil... 20 @ 25 00
Beef... 4 @
Pork... 3 @

To HAVRE:

Cotton... 1 @
Hope... 1 @
Beef and pork... @ 1
Measurement goods... 10 @
Wheat, in shipper's bags... @
Flour... 5 @ 6
Petroleum... @ 6
Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc... 8 90 @ 10 00
Aces, pot and pearl... @

To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.):

To SAN FRANCISCO, by clippers:
Measurement goods... 65 @ 70
Heavy goods... @ 12
Coal... @

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

MISSOURI RAILROAD DEBT.—Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has officially announced the adoption by the people of the ordinance of the late Constitutional Convention for the payment of the railroad and State debt. The vote stood 39,067 for, and 20,900 against its adoption, thus securing the bondholders a constitutional guarantee that their rights are to be protected.

The ordinance, which bears date April 10, 1865, provides substantially as follows:

1. That there shall be collected from the Pacific, North Missouri, and St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad companies an annual tax of ten per centum of the gross passenger and freight earnings from the 1st Oct., 1866 to 1st Oct., 1868, and fifteen per centum thereafter, and the proceeds be appropriated to the payment of principal and interest now due or hereafter to become due upon the bonds of the State, or the bonds guaranteed by the State, issued to the aforesaid companies.

2. That a like tax of fifteen per centum shall be collected from the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Platte County railroad companies, should default be made by said companies, and be applied as stated in section 1.

3. That the companies shall be taxed only for the payment of the bonds, &c., issued to them; and whenever the bonds and interest shall have been fully paid, no further tax shall be collected.

4. That in case of refusal or neglect of any company to pay the tax, the General Assembly shall provide by law for the sale of the railroad or other property of the company in default, and shall appropriate the proceeds of such sale to the amount remaining due and unpaid.

5. That whenever the State shall become a purchaser of any railroad sold as above provided for, the Legislature shall provide by law in what manner the same shall be sold for the payment of the indebtedness of the company in default; but no railroad or other property purchased by the State shall be restored to any such company until it shall have first paid in money or bonds all interest due, and all interest thereafter accruing shall be paid semi-annually in advance, etc.

6. That the Legislature shall provide by law for the payment of all State indebtedness not above provided for, and for this purpose a tax of one quarter of one per centum on all taxable property shall be collected, etc.

7. Orders the submitting the above provisions to the yeas and nays and nays of the people, at an election to be held June 6, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people in regard to the adoption or rejection of the constitution adopted by the convention, etc.

The result of the Election, as announced by the Governor, is highly satisfactory, and places Missouri in a creditable financial position. Its bonds have already felt the effect of the conservative course taken by the people of the State. On the breaking out of the rebellion they fell to 35 or to a little more than one-third their full value. In December last they were selling in this market as low as 60. To-day they are worth 72; while those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, which has preserved its credit throughout all the disturbing influences which have surrounded it, command 83 a 84. Should the new law, however, be carried out as it ought to be, the issues to all the roads will gradually approximate in value, for then the credit of the state will be redeemed and one issue be as safe an investment as another.

Virginia, and the other States lately in rebellion would do well to follow the illustrious example thus placed before them by Missouri.

RAILROADS OF NEW YORK.—We have just received the annual report of the State Engineer on the railroads of New York for the year ending September 30, 1864, and make the following abstracts for 1863 and 1864 comparatively:

CHARACTERISTICS OF LINES.

	1863.	1864.
Length of roads in miles.....	2,580.67	2,611.28
do of double track and sidings.....	1,193.43	1,131.24
do of branches.....	506.09	494.68
do of double track and sidings.....	24.18	21.43
Equivalent in single track.....	4,204.27	4,158.65
Engine houses and shops.....	196	171
Engines.....	799	814
First class passenger cars.....	721	724
Second class passenger cars.....	177	135
Baggage, mail, and express cars.....	245	259
Freight cars.....	11,115	12,729

CAPITAL AND COST.

	1863.	1864.
Share capital.....	\$79,586,535 84	\$92,967,484 83
Funded debt.....	65,715,775 19	61,640,431 53
Floating debt.....	652,076 55	1,253,852 46
Total capital.....	\$145,954,387 58	\$155,861,768 82
Cost of construction and equipment.....	136,850,299 ..	144,264,165 78

OPERATIONS OF ROADS.

	1863.	1864.
Miles run by passenger trains.....	6,320,163	7,201,694
Passengers carried.....	10,765,631	14,192,056
Miles traveled by passengers.....	442,948,605	615,925,820
Miles run by freight trains.....	10,291,898	11,473,162
Tons carried.....	7,197,804	8,143,562
Tons carried one mile.....	994,039,502	6,018,126,964

CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT, TONS.

Products of the forest.....	462,105	584,469
Products of animals.....	1,598,112	1,499,490
Vegetable food.....	1,311,575	1,379,738
Other agricultural products.....	400,785	644,891
Manufactures.....	921,808	799,033
Merchandise.....	1,153,586	1,204,481
Other articles.....	1,349,893	2,031,933

AVERAGE RATE OF SPEED.

	Including stops.	When in motion.
Ordinary Passenger Trains.....	1863. 1864.	1863. 1864.
Express do.....	20.90 20.86	25.09 25.48
Freight do.....	26.88 25.44	30.94 29.53
Average weight of passenger trains, exclusive of passengers and baggage.....	11.21 11.43	14.48 14.80
Average weight of freight trains, exclu. of freight.....		71.24 80.20
		144.70 147.50

EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS.

	1863.	1864.
Maintenance of Roadway.....	\$6,066,871 18	\$9,573,284 49
Allotted to passenger transportation.....	2,003,882 65	3,126,352 41
do freight do.....	3,498,727 38	5,866,203 32
Other costs not allotted.....	564,261 15	580,728 76
Cost of repairs of machinery.....	4,958,318 13	6,177,075 82
Allotted to passenger transportation.....	1,446,227 14	2,015,887 05
do freight do.....	3,422,392 63	4,115,254 88
Other costs not allotted.....	89,698 36	45,933 89
Cost of operating.....	8,339,009 21	12,099,943 18
Allotted to passenger transportation.....	1,066,704 99	4,075,180 57
do freight do.....	5,447,078 87	7,857,896 16
Other costs not allotted.....	1,825,225 35	166,866 45

EARNINGS AND PAYMENTS.

Gross Earnings.....	\$83,727,374 00	\$41,807,104 34
From Passenger business.....	9,958,718 84	13,991,956 67
From Freight business.....	22,511,698 65	26,348,334 65
From other sources.....	1,246,958 02	1,466,813 02
Payments other than construction.....	30,351,224 13	40,411,612 74
For Transportation.....	20,337,430 19	29,193,748 82
For Interest.....	4,762,503 99	4,509,182 58
For dividends on Stock.....	4,178,443 90	5,687,200 48
Carried to Supply funds.....	1,072,846 05	1,021,510 86

ACCIDENTS.

	1863.	1864.
Persons Killed.....	182	285
Passengers.....	14	90
Employees.....	66	78
Others.....	117	117
Persons Injured.....	91	181
Passengers.....	36	117
Employees.....	25	81
Others.....	44	83

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE FOREGOING RESULTS.

	1863.	1864.
Average miles traveled by each passenger.....	41.15	43.39
Average passengers in each train.....	70.03	85.80
Average miles each ton of freight carried.....	138.10	124.41
Average tons in each freight train.....	96.59	88.21
Average trains passing over road.....	17.50	20.33
Average cost per mile of road for roadway.....	\$2,350 89	\$3,812 12
do do do do machinery.....	1,921 33	2,459 73
do do do do operating.....	3,251 33	4,818 23
Avg cost per mile of single track for roadway.....	1,443 03	2,302 02
do do do do machinery.....	1,179 35	1,485 55
do do do do operating.....	1,933 46	2,909 59
Average for carrying one passenger one mile.....	2.23 cts.	2.27 cts.
do do one ton of freight one mile.....	2.26 "	2.60 "
Avg miles of travel for each passenger killed.....		6,843,620
do do either killed or injured.....		2,975,487
Average passengers carried for each one killed.....		157,689
Average expense is per cent of earnings.....	60.32	69.83

COST PER CENT OF FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.	1863.	1864.
Buffalo, New York and Erie.....	71.28	Loss.
Buffalo and State Line.....	62.43	60.45
Erie.....	61.51	66.27
Hudson River.....	48.81	62.54
New York Central.....	62.79	71.91
New York and Harlem.....	60.72	75.78
New York and New Haven.....	57.88	58.18
Northern.....	73.17	75.69
Oswego and Syracuse.....	48.96	48.83
Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	65.00	49.50
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	52.37	55.32
Saratoga and Whitehall.....	62.52	64.67
Syracuse, Binghamton and New York.....	42.89	41.55

MILES OF RAILROAD OPENED.

	In 1863.	In 1864.
Albany and Susquehanna.....	\$5.00	1.00
Long Island.....		\$5.50

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Railroad:							Railroad:						
Atlantic and Great Western:							Des Moines Valley:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	95	98½	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug	1872		
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882			Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874		
Eastern Coal Fields Branch.	400,000	7	do	1882			Detroit and Milwaukee:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	95	98½	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		
2d do	775,500	7	do	1881			2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1884		
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	95	98½	Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:						
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883			1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876		
Atlantic and St. Lawrence:							Dubuque and Sioux City:						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863		
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878			1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1884		
Baltimore and Ohio:							Eastern (Mass.):						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	98½		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872		
do do	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	98½		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug	1874		
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	98½	100	East Pennsylvania:						
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	100½	101	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888		
Belleville Line:							Elmira and Williamsport:						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible.	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866			1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1880	93	
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79			Erie Railway:						
2d do	116,000	7	do	1870			1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868	102	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870			2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	103	
2d do do	347,000	7	do				4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880	98	
Belvidere Delaware:							5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888		
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867			Erie and Northeast:						
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885			Mortgage.	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			Galena and Chicago Union:						
Blossburg and Corning:							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882	104	
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871			2d do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		100
Boston, Concord and Montreal:							Grand Junction:						
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865			Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870		
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865			Great Western, (Ill.):						
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868		
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870			do East do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889			Hannibal and St. Joseph:						
Boston and Lowell:							Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881		
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	do	1873	93		Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1883		
Buffalo, New York and Erie:							Harrisburg and Lancaster:						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	93	95	New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	do	1883		
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov	1872			Hartford and New Haven:						
Buffalo and State Line:							1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883		
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866			Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:						
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1870			1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Erie and Northeast:							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876		
Camden and Amboy:							Housatonic:						
Sterling Loan	3,061,458	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1883			1st Mortgage	191,000	6	do	1877		
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			Hudson River:						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889			1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	104½	104½
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan.	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	99	100	1st do	110,000	6	do	1869		
Camden and Atlantic:							2d do	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	104½	105
1st Mortgage	1,035,275	7	Feb. & Aug	1873			3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	94	102
Calaveras:							Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867		
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	do	1882			Huntington and Broad Top:						
Central of New Jersey:							1st Mortgage	500,000	6	do	1870		
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	do	1875	104	107	2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1875		
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875			Illinois Central:						
Central Ohio:							1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875	112	
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	90	93	1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875		
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1865			Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890		
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1882			Indiana Central:						
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1876			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		
4th do	1,315,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	59		2d do	364,000	10	do	1870		
Income	1,192,200	7	do	1876	57	62	Indianapolis and Cincinnati:						
Cheshire:							1st Mortgage	500,000	7	do	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	do	1875			2d do	400,000	7	do	1862		
Chicago and Alton:							Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1858		
1st Mortgage (Sinking Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	96	98	Indianapolis and Madison:						
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	96	97	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881		
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	88	88	Jeffersonville:						
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:							1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept	1861		
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	470,000	8	Jan. & July	1883			2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873		
do do inconvert.	3,163,000	8	do	1883			Joliet and Chicago:						
Bonds, (dated Sept. 30, 1890)	781,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890			1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	do	1883	90	
Chicago and Great Eastern:							Kennebec and Portland:						
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894			1st Mortgage	800,000	6	do	1870		
Chicago and Milwaukee:							2d do	230,000	6	do	1861		
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898			3d do	250,000	6	do	1862		
Chicago and Northwestern:							La Crosse and Milwaukee:						
Preferred Sinking Fund.	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	96	98	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	84	84½	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863		83	Lehigh Valley:						
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890			1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	94	95
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	100½		Little Miami:						
Chicago and Rock Island:							1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	do	1883		
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		101	Little Schuylkill:						
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877		
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867			Long Island:						
2d do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880			Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	86	87½
Cincinnati and Zanesville:							Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	do	1893			Louisville and Nashville:						
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:							1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883		
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890			1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do	1877		
Cleveland and Mahoning:							1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1881		
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873			Marietta and Cincinnati:						
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864			1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,293	7	do	1892	84	85
3d do	618,200	8	do	1875			1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do	1892		
Cleveland, Prineville and Ashtabula:							Michigan Central:						
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880			Sterling	467,489	6	Jan. & July	1872		
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1878			do convertible	500,000	8	M'ch & Sep	1869		
Cleveland and Pittsburg:							Dollar, do	2,330,500	8	do	1869		
2d Mortgage	1,189,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873	90		do do	215,000	8	April & Oct	1882		
3d do convertible	1,166,000	7	do	1875	89		Sink. Fund, do	4,328,000	8	do	1882	111½	112
4th do	1,												

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

Description.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:						
New Haven and Northampton:						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873		
New Jersey:						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873		
New London Northern:						
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
New York Central:						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	93	96
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	91	
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	85	
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	104	106
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876		106
New York and Harlem:						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868		96
New York and New Haven:						
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
New York, Providence and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78		
Northern Central:						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85½	86
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866		
Northern New Hampshire:						
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874		
Northern (Ogdensburg):						
1st Mortgage	1,494,900	7	April & Oct	1859		
2d do	3,077,000	7	do	1861		
North Pennsylvania:						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887		
North-Western Virginia:						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	95½	97½
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873		97
3d do (do do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	95	95
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	20	28
Norwich and Worcester:						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870		
Ohio and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872		75
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875		75
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870		
Oswego and Syracuse:						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80		
Pacific:						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87		
Panama:						
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870		
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875		
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
Peninsula:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884		
Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	103	105
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	102
2d do sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875		
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Philadelphia and Erie:						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	97	
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	75-78	92	95
Philadel., Germant. & Norristown:						
Consolidated Loan	119,900	6	Jan. & July	1865		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885		
Philadelphia and Reading:						
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	93	94
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1830		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886		
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886		
Philadelphia and Trenton:						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868		
Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:						
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884		
Pittsburg and Connellsville:						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:						
1st Mortgage	5,300,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	102	
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	93	95
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912		
Pittsburg and Steubenville:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881		
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881		
Racine and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875		
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875		
Reading and Columbia:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879		
Raritan and Delaware Bay:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888		100
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876		
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:						
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jan. & Dec.	1874		
2d do do	200,000	7	do	1862		
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871		
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880		
Rutland and Burlington:						
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863		
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863		
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863		
Sacramento Valley:						
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875		
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881		
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:						
1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1894		92
1st do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	72	
2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	70	75
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:						
1st Mortgage	812,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	60	
2d do	185,000	7	do	1866		
3d do	318,500	7	do	1875		
Bonds and Scrip	113,227	7	var.	1873		
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:						
1st Mortgage	1,960,000	7	April & Oct	1890		
Canal:						
Chesapeake and Delaware:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	2,637,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
Chesapeake and Ohio:						
Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
Delaware Division:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	86	89
Delaware and Hudson:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
2d do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Erie of Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Interest Bonds	161,060	6	do	1868		
Lehigh Navigation:						
Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	92	94
Mowingahela Navigation:						
Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Morris:						
Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	87	90
North Branch:						
1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
Schuylkill Navigation:						
1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	75½	76½
Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
Susquehanna and Tide-Water:						
Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
do Sterling Loan, converted	200,000	5	do	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878	45	46
Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
Union (Pa.):						
1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	19	19½
West Branch and Susquehanna:						
1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
Wyoming Valley:						
1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	89	92
Miscellaneous:						
Mariposa Mining:						
1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	—		
Pennsylvania Coal:						
1st Mortgage	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1871		
Quicksilver Mining:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873		
2d do	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1879		

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.					Stock out-standing.		Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.					Stock out-standing.		Dividend.		Market.	
							Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd								Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
Railroad.																					
Albany and Susquehanna.....	100	1,347,192									New York and Boston Air Line.....	100	788,047								
Allegheny Valley.....	50	1,947,600									New York Central.....	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug.	Ang. 3	97	97				
Alton and St. Louis.....	100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1%							do do preferred.....	50	5,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4	75	100				
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.....	100	919,153									Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3						
do do Pa.....	100	2,500,000									New York and New Haven.....	100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	July 4						
do do Ohio.....	100	5,000,000									New York Providence & Boston.....	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July 3	114					
Baltimore and Ohio.....	100	13,188,902	April and Oct.	Apr. 4	115	116					Ninth Avenue.....	100	735,360								
Baltimore and Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5							Northern of New Hampshire.....	50	3,668,400	June and Dec.	June 3						
Belleville, Delaware.....	100	967,112	Jan. and July	July 4							Northern Central.....	50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	July 2	44 1/2	45				
Berkshire.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July 1 1/2							North Pennsylvania.....	50	3,450,150								
Blossburg and Corning.....	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 3%							Norwich and Worcester.....	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July 4	90					
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....	100	8,500,000			11 1/2	13					Ohio and Mississippi.....	100	21,250,000			25 1/2	26				
Boston and Lowell.....	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3%							do do preferred.....	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	60	65				
Boston and Maine.....	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4							Old Colony and Newport.....	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July 4						
Boston and Providence.....	100	2,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5							Orange and Alexandria.....	100	2,063,655								
Boston and Worcester.....	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4%							Oswego and Syracuse.....	100	482,400	Feb. and Aug.	Ang. 4						
Brooklyn Central.....	100	492,150									Panama.....	100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July 3	245	245				
Brooklyn City.....	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3%							Peninsula.....	100									
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	100	366,000									Pennsylvania.....	50	20,000,000	May and Nov.	May 5	115 1/2	116				
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3%							Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	100	218,100								
Buffalo and State Line.....	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5							Philadelphia and Erie.....	50	5,013,054								
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,000,000									Philadelphia and Reading.....	50	30,072,323	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 5	107 1/2	108				
Camden and Amboy.....	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5	129	129 1/2					Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n.....	50	1,335,100	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4						
Camden and Atlantic.....	100	441,443									Phila., Lancaster & Baltimore.....	100	2,400,000	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 5	130					
do do preferred.....	100	630,800									Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	50	1,770,414								
Cape Cod.....	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July 3%							Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	8,181,126	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2				
Catawissa.....	50	1,150,000									Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4						
do preferred.....	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	49 1/2						Providence and Worcester.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2						
Central of New Jersey.....	50	2,425,200	Quarterly.	July 2%							Racine and Mississippi.....	100									
Central Ohio.....	50	5,600,000									Raritan and Delaware Bay.....	100	2,390,700								
Chester.....	100	2,085,925									Reading and Columbia.....	50	501,890								
Chester Valley.....	50	871,900									Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	50	800,000			3%					
Chicago and Alton.....	100	1,782,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5	99 1/2	104					Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.....	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5						
do do preferred.....	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	102	103					Rutland and Burlington.....	100	2,233,376								
Chicago Burlington and Quincy.....	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May 6	112						St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute.....	100	2,200,000			35 1/2	62				
Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100	1,000,000									do do pref. 100.....	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May 7						
Chicago Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	1,000,000									Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.....	100	2,956,590								
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	2,250,000									do do pref. 100.....	100	304,297	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 8						
Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	11,990,530			28 1/2	28 1/2					Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.....	100	862,571								
Chicago do pref. 100.....	100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June 3%	64 1/2	64 1/2					Schnylkill Valley.....	50	576,000								
Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	6,000,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	108 1/2	109					Second Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct.	April 5	50					
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line.....	100	1,106,125									Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450								
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May 4							Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	750,000	Quarterly.		130					
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....	100	2,000,000									Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.....	100	1,200,130								
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincon.....	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5							Terre Haute and Richmond.....	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 6						
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5							Third Avenue (N. Y.).....	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July 3						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	50	4,366,987	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	74 1/2	74 1/2					Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....	100	1,700,000								
Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	102 1/2	103					do do 1st pref. 100.....	100	1,700,000								
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent. 100	100										do do 2d pref. 100.....	100	1,000,000								
Columbus and Xenia.....	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5							Toledo and Wabash.....	50	2,442,350	June and Dec.	June 3						
Concord.....	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3%							do do preferred.....	50	984,700	June and Dec.	June 3 1/2	65					
Concord and Portsmouth.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3%							Toga.....	100	125,000	June and Dec.	June 3 1/2						
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....	100	500,000									Troy and Boston.....	100	607,111								
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....	100	392,900									Troy and Greenbush.....	100	274,400	June and Dec.	June 3						
do do pref. 100.....	100	1,855,200	Jan. and July	July 3	72 1/2						Utica and Black River.....	100	811,560								
Connecticut River.....	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4							Vermont and Canada.....	100	2,250,000	June and Dec.	June 4						
Covington and Lexington.....	100	1,588,169									Vermont and Massachusetts.....	110	2,214,225								
Dayton and Michigan.....	100	2,928,703									Warren.....	100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3	93 1/2	95				
Delaware.....	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3							Westchester and Philadelphia.....	50	684,036								
Delaware, Lacka., & Western.....	100	6,832,950	Jan. and July	July 10	150	155					Western (Mass).....	50	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July 4						
Des Moines Valley.....	100	1,550,000									Worcester and Nashua.....	100	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3						
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	100	952,350									Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g.....	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1						
do do pref. 100.....	100	1,500,000									Canal.										
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,751,577									Chesapeake and Delaware.....	25	1,343,563								
do do pref. 100.....	100	1,928,180									Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	8,228,595								
Eastern, (Mass).....	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3							Delaware Division.....	50	1,638,350	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 10	55	57				
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.....	50	500,000	Quarterly.	July 3							Delaware and Hudson.....	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 10	124	134				
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua.....	100	500,000									Delaware Junction (Pa.).....	100	388,910								
Elmira and Williamsport.....	50	800,000	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 2%							Delaware and Baritan.....	100		Jan. and July	July 5						
do do pref. 50.....	50	500,000	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 3%							Lancaster and Susquehanna.....	50	200,000								
Erie.....	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	97 1/2	97 1/2					Lehigh Navigation.....	50	4,282,950	Jan. and July	July 5	112					
do preferred.....	50	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3%	88 1/2	88 1/2					Monongahela Navigation.....	50	726,800								
Erie and Northeast.....	50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5							Morris (consolidated).....	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	80	85				
Erie and Pittsburgh.....	50	250,500	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5							do preferred.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	120	123				
Fitchburg.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July																	

Insurance and Mining Journal.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company have recently issued their annual statement showing a decided advance in their business from the statement of a year since. They have resolved that the handsome scrip dividend of thirty-five per cent free of Government tax be declared, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to those dealing with them.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Insurance Companies are required by law to make a return every six months of the dividends they declare. Ninety-five per cent goes to the stockholders and the remaining five per cent is paid into the national treasury. The following table will show the amount of business done by these corporations during the year ending December 31, 1864, according to the returns thus made:

COMPANIES.							
Names.	Net gains.	Dividends.	Tax.	Names.	Net gains.	Dividends.	Tax.
Adria.	\$13,024	\$14,736	\$1,019	Lamar	\$31,770	\$31,578	\$1,619
American.	42,625	28,420	3,551	Lorillard.	95,052	98,752	4,937
Atlantic	2,694,510	2,836,226	141,516	Lenox	2,533	15,788	399
Arctic.	18,947	1,047	Metropolitan	119,411	135,161	7,348	
Beckman	20,472	25,262	1,671	Manhattan's Life	11,841	842	
Broadway.	23,895	20,526	1,209	Merchants	42,100	2,102	
Commerce	126,540	133,300	6,690	N. Amer. Life.	6,052	9,912	508
Com. Mutual.	25,758	21,052	1,287	N. Y. Equita'e	11,729	13,363	663
Commercial	23,443	23,683	1,188	N. Y. Ins. and			
City	26,068	32,157	1,402	Trust Co.	154,772	157,894	7,884
Clinton.	57,419	47,368	2,870	Niagara	88,622	89,473	4,473
Eagle	7,368	368	N. Y. Fire and				
Equitable Life	789	21,052	1,052	Marine	23,229	25,262	1,792
Excelsior.	21,000	28,000	1,400	N. Y. Bowery.	27,876	31,500	1,891
Germania Life	10,526	526	N. Amsterdam				
Grocers	450,254	450,254	22,514	Pacific	28,080	26,363	1,486
G. West. Mar.	31,315	32,630	1,630	Pacific Mutual	239,226	233,300	14,461
Germania Fire	72,158	57,893	2,607	Resolute	22,889	17,894	1,154
Howard	50,400	2,520	Republic	22,104	22,103	1,104	
Hanover	15,943	12,630	697	Sec. In. & An.	4,052	8,104	404
Hamilton.	20,000	1,152	Standard				
Hope	338,504	336,842	16,736	St. Mark's	7,894	894	
Home	30,341	1,461	United States.	36,818	26,314	1,713	
Irving	10,000	526	Washington	127,815	64,000	7,650	
Imp. & Trad's	37,995	1,360	Wash. Life				
Jefferson	20,655	14,736	1,057				
Knickerbocker							

The Fire Commissioners are commencing operations with a view to the best practical effects. They have received the first of several new fire engines. It is a large and powerful machine, to be drawn by two horses, and will throw simultaneously four distinct streams of water upon a fire. The Commissioners purpose having it manned by efficient and trustworthy engineers, paying them salaries sufficient to command services of the first kind, and we have no doubt will succeed in this respect. It is a step in the right direction, both in respect to economy and enterprise.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.		MARKET.		COMPANIES.		MARKET.	
		Bid.	Asked.			Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil				Maple Shade of N. Y.			
Allegany				Maple Shade of Phil.			
Allen Wright		2 00		Merced			
Beckman				Mount Vernon		1 00	
Benehoff Reserve				National Oil of N. Y.			
Benehoff Run		90 00		N. York, Phila. and		1 38	
Bergen Coal and Oil				Baltimore Consol			
Black Creek				Noble & Delamater			
Blood Farm				of Philadelphia			
Bradley Oil		5 00		Noble & Delamater			
Brevort				Rock Oil			
Brooklyn				Northern Light			
Buchanan Farm		52	54	Oceanic		1 92	1 95
California				Oil City Petroleum			
Cascade			4 50	Oil Creek of N. Y.		5 50	6 00
Central				Pacific			
Cherry Run Petrol'm		31	32	Palmer Petroleum		10 00	
Clifton				People's Petroleum		1 50	
Commercial				Phillips			
Commonwealth				Pit Hole Creek		11 00	11 50
Consolidated of N. Y.				President			
Columbia of Pittsb'g				Rawson Farm			
De Kalb			2 50	Revenue			
Devon Oil			1 50	Rynd Farm			
Emp'e City Petrol'm		1 05	1 10	Sherman & Barnsd'le			
Enterprise				Southern		0 75	1 25
Everett Petroleum				Standard Petroleum			
Excelsior		2 04	2 05	Story & McClintock			
First National			0 40	Success			
Fountain Petroleum				Tack Pet'm of N. Y.		0 60	65
Fulton Oil				Talman		2 50	
Germania		41	0 50	Tarr Farm			
G't Western Consol.			43	Terragonta			
Guild Farm		0 60	2 00	Titus Oil			
Hammond				Titus Estate			
Heydrick			2 00	United Pet'l'm F'ms.		1 00	
Heydrick Brothers		1 00	1 75	United States Pe-		31 15	31 75
Hickory Farm				troleum Candle			
High Gate		30	63	United States Pe-			
Home				troleum Candle			
Inexhaustible		15 00		Manufacturing C.)			
Johnson's Fulton Oil		6 40	6 50	Vesta			
Knickerbocker Pet'm				Watson Petroleum		1 92	1 95
Lamb Farms				Webster			
McClintockville				W. Virg. Oil and Coal			
McElenny				Woods & Wright			
McKinley				Oil Creek			
Manhattan		28	35	Working People's			
Maple Grove				Petroleum			

The following are the prices of mining stocks bid in Boston on Thursday, July 27:

Central	.....no bid.....	Isle Royal	.....84
Mesnard	.....2	Minnesota	.....7
Franklin	.....34	Quincy	.....53
Pewabic	.....34	Rockland	.....24
Vt. and Mass	.....41	Water Power	.....28 1/2

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—Erie Railway, 4 on common, and 3 1/2 on preferred; Morris & Essex, 4 in scrip; Southern Indiana, common passed, and preferred 5 per cent; U. S. Telegraph 4 for the quarter.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.
Adriatic	25	\$300,000 Jan. and July	July	85	85
Adria	50	do	July 3 1/2 & 30 s.	98 1/2	94 1/2
Albany	30	150,000			
Albany City	100	200,000			135
American	50	300,000 Jan. and July	July 3 1/2 & 30 s.	125	135
American Exchange	100	200,000 March and Sep	March	5	87 1/2
Arctic	50	500,000 Jan. and July	July	ps'd	101
Astor	25	250,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	100
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000 March and Sep	March	5	130
Baltic	25	200,000 May and Nov.	May		100
Beekman	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	104
Bowery	25	300,000 June and Dec.	June	5	160
Brevort	50	150,000 Jan. and July	July	5	73 1/2
Broadway	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	135
Brooklyn (L. I.)	17	153,000	do	10	210
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000			100
Central Park	100	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	76
Citizens	20	300,000 Jan. and July	July	10	219
City	70	210,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	126
Clinton	100	250,000 Jan. and July	July	5	105
Columbia	100	3,500,000	do		95
Commerce	100	300,000	do		102
Commerce (Albany)	100	300,000	do		125
Commercial	50	300,000 Jan. and July	July	5	130
Commonwealth	100	250,000 April and Oct.	April	5	80
Continental	100	500,000 Jan. and July	July	7	188 1/2
Corn Exchange	50	400,000 March and Sep	March		100
Croton	100	200,000 Jan. and July	July		100 1/2
Eagle	40	300,000 April and Oct.	April	7 1/2	150 1/2
Empire City	100	300,000 Jan. and July	July	5	102 1/2
Excelsior	50	200,000	do		102 1/2
Exchange	30	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.		61 1/2
Firemen's	17	204,000 Jan. and July	July	5	104 1/2
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	do		90
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	do		104
Fulton	25	300,000	do		5
Gebhard	100	200,000 May and Nov.	May	5	85
Globe	50	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	90
Goodhue	100	200,000	do		115
Greenwich	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	7	154 1/2
Grocers	50	200,000 March and Sep	March	5	99
Guardian	15	200,000			101
Hanover	50	400,000 Jan. and July	July	150,000	4
Harmony (F. & M.)	50	300,000	do		125
Hoffman	100	200,000	do		130
Home	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July	July	5	100
Hope	50	200,000	do		144
Howard	50	300,000	do		106
Humboldt	50	300,000	do		174 1/2
Importers and Traders	50	300,000	do		130
Indemnity	100	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	106
International	100	1,000,000 April and Oct.	April	5	75
Irving	25	200,000 May and Nov.	May	5	100
Jefferson	30	200,000 March and Sep	March	5	105
Jersey City (N. J.)	50	150,000 Jan. and July	July	5	160
King's County (Brook'n)	30	150,000 March and Sep	March	5	70
Knickerbocker	40	200,000 Jan. and July	July	5	90
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	do		95
Lamar	100	300,000	do		115
Lenox	25	150,000 March and Sep	September	5	130
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000 Jan. and July	July	10	151
Lorillard	25	500,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	100
Manhattan	100	500,000 Jan. and July	July	5	135
Market	100	200,000	do		135
Mechanics (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	do		135
Mechanics and Traders	25	200,000	do		135
Mercantile (marine)	100	646,000	do		110
Merchants	50	200,000	do		300
Metropolitan	100	1,000,000	do		130 1/2
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	do		135
Morris (and inland)	50	300,000	do		100
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000 Jan. and July	July	5	175
National	37 1/2	200,000	do		148
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	do		97 1/2
New World	50	200,000	do		80
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	do		160
N. Y. Fire	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	125
Niagara	50	1,000,000 Jan. and July	July	6	130
North American	50	1,000,000 June and Dec.	June	6 & 50 s.	97 1/2
North River	25	250,000 April and Oct.	April	5	106
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000 Jan. and July	July	5	100
Pacific	25	200,000	do		135
Park	100	200,000	do		90
Peter Cooper	20	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	101
People's	30	150,000 Jan. and July	July	5	88
Phenix	50	500,000	do		155
Relief	50	200,000	do		130
Republic	100	300,000	do		90
Resolute	100	200,000	do		112 1/2
Rutgers	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	August	7	105
St. Mark's	25	150,000	do		88
St. Nicholas	25	150,000	do		69 1/2
Security	50	1,000,000	do		125
Standard	50	200,000 Jan. and July	July	5	130
Star	100	200,000	do		100
Stuyvesant	100	200,000	do		87
Stuyvesant	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	112
Tradersmen's	25	150,000 Jan. and July	July	5	136 1/2
United States	25	250,000	do		150
Washington	50	400,000 Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 10 & 60 s.	5	110
Williamsburg City	50	150,000 Jan. and July	July	5	104 1/2
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	do		104 1/2

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton.....	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 86c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*80	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n do do Marseilles.....	33	39 45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (Sth Austr'a Co.).....	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez.....	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd.....	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail.....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por. do do.....	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct st'r from N. Y. do do do Marseilles.....	45	53
Batavia, British mail via Southam't'n do do do.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail do French mail.....	*15	*21 *42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England, do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch. mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd.....	*10	
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Hamburg mail.....	*21	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m. do do do exceeding 3,000 m. do do do.....	*10	*15
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd.....	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml. do French mail.....	*15	*21 *42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Canada.....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles.....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon.....	29	37 80 60

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama.....	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton do do Marseilles.....	33	39 45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton do do Marseilles.....	45	53
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	80	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	*32	21
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet do do Brit. packet.....	21	5
do French mail.....	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacao via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail do French mail.....	*20	*27 *64
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lug. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste.....	36	
by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	*28	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Gambia, via England.....	33	
Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Guatemala.....	10	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do (except Luxemburg) Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.....	24	
do open mail by British pkt.....	1	
Great Britain and Ireland.....	*25	
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*35	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Hamburg, by Hamburg' mail, direct from New York.....	*10	
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hayti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail.....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	35	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton do do via Marseilles.....	45	53
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England.....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail.....	33	
do do French mail.....	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt.....	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt do French mail.....	5	*30 *60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n do do via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast.....	34	
do to places excepted above.....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when p'paid.....	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail do do French mail.....	28	*21 *42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail.....	22	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York.....	5	
Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via Lon., by Amer. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via Lon., by British pkt.....	5	
New Brunswick.....	*10	
Newfoundland.....	10	
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama,).....	18	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do do French mail.....	*30	*60
do do by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Nicaragu, Pacific slope, via Panama do Gulf Coast of.....	10	34
Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c).....	*46	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail, do French mail.....	*38	*66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	

Countries.	Not Exc.	Not Exc.
1/2 o. 1/2 c.	1/2 o. 1/2 c.	cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	10	
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	
Peru.....	22	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34	
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	45
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	
do do French mail.....	*27	*54
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*23	
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.....	*15	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*35	
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	22	
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45	
do do via Marseilles.....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	21	42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18	
do via Havana.....	34	
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	*40	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*33	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 35c.).....	*35	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen mail.....	*19	
do by Hamburg mail.....	*19	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	33	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:		
Prussian closed mail.....	28	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*32	
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21	
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5	

Countries.	Not Exc.	Not Exc.
1/2 o. 1/2 c.	1/2 o. 1/2 c.	cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....	19	
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England.....	45	
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
West Indies, British.....	10	
do not British (except Cuba).....	34	
Wurtemberg, Pr. cl'd mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by open mail, via Lon., in American packet.....	21	
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

U. S. Mail Line

TO

CALIFORNIA.

By the steamers of the ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from New York to Aspinwall, by Railroad of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY from Aspinwall to Panama, and by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from Panama to San Francisco.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

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No. 16 Broad st., Boston, Ma. a.
Or to R. J. KIMBALL & Co.,
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Passage in First Cabin, on screw steamer..... 60 00

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do by weight, per pound..... 01
do in dry barrels, (equal to flour barrels, per bbl..... 1 50
do in liquids, per gross gallon.... 08
do specie or currency, (payable in kind,) in sums of \$5,000 and over..... 1/2 per ct.
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JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

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of the City of New York,

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do do do 100 do do

do do do 1,000 do do

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J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1865.

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Convertible, at Maturity, into

6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS

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Published at 60 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

WM. B. DANA, Publisher.

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